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*Middle East & North Africa*

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# DAILY REPORT

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# MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

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'ARAFAT MEETS WITH ARAB COMMUNITY IN HAVANA

JN3018O7Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1700 GMT 30 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution, yesterday met in Havana with the representatives of the Palestinian, Lebanese and Arab community there. He was received with a stormy ovation and cheering for the long life of Palestine and its revolution and leaders and the PLO, the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

Brother Abu 'Ammar explained the latest developments of the Palestinian question on the Arab and international levels and the conspiracies to which the Palestinian revolution is exposed.

The representatives of the Palestinian, Lebanese and Arab community affirmed their support for the Palestinian revolution and its complete readiness to exert every effort to preserve the Palestinian revolution. They also highly commended the solidarity of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples against the conspiracy.

'ARAFAT ON MEDIATION EFFORTS IN ERITREAN CONFLICT

PA3104407 Paris AFP in Spanish 2332 GMT 30 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpt] Havana, 30 Jul (AFP)--Yasir 'Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), today urged finding a "just" and democratic solution to the Eritrean problem.

The Palestinian leader, who is attending the World Youth and Students Festival, said at a news conference that the PLO made contact recently with representatives of the guerrillas fighting in Eritrea. The PLO, he added, has also asked to meet with the Ethiopian head of state, Colonel Mengistu.

'Arafat recalled that Palestinians and Eritreans have had links for a long time, and that the PLO supported the Eritrean guerrillas when they were fighting against the regime of Emperor Haile Selassie.

QADDUMI PRAISES TITO'S SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIANS

JN3018527 Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1700 GMT 30 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, yesterday met in Belgrade with Comrade Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The discussion during this meeting dealt with the importance of the solidarity of the nonalined states against imperialism and colonialism. It also dealt with the explosive situation in the Middle East and the U.S. attempts to increase tension in Lebanon as well as the continuous U.S. support and encouragement to the isolationist forces and Israel so they can provoke new clashes, pushing matters to a new civil war in Lebanon.

Brother Abu al-Lutf asked Comrade Grlickov to convey to President Tito and the Yugoslav peoples the greetings and thanks of brother Abu 'Ammar, the Executive Committee and the Palestinian people for their continuous support. Brother Abu al-Lutf praised the comprehensiveness of President Tito's speech at the opening of the nonalined conference and its stress on the rights of the Palestinian people.

ARAB COUNTRIES HOSTING PALESTINIANS END CONFERENCE

JN2810GMT Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 29 Jul 78 JN

[Text] The 21st conference of the supervisors of Palestinian affairs in the countries hosting Palestinian refugees concluded its work in Amman today. The conference objected to the transfer of the head office of the UN Relief and Works Agency from Beirut to Vienna and demanded that the head office stay in one of the host Arab countries.

The conference also condemned the Israeli occupation authorities' confiscation of the lands of absentee Palestinian landlords. It recommended that the subject be taken up with the UN Security Council and the General Assembly so as to adopt the necessary decisions on it.

The conference also condemned the new Zionist colonization policy in the occupied territory and recommended that the UN Security Council be convened so it can adopt the necessary decisions to annul the Zionist colonization measures and apply sanctions under the UN Charter against Israel if it refuses to abide by the decisions.

The conference called on the Arab states to intensify their efforts and contacts with the international blocs, especially the big powers who are permanent members of the Security Council, to put an end to Zionist settlements in the occupied territory. The conference also recommended that the subject of Palestinian detainees in Israeli prisons be raised during the coming UN General Assembly session. The conference called for further intensive contacts to secure the application of human rights with regard to the treatment of Arab detainees.

The conference meetings, which began last Saturday, were attended by delegations representing Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, the PLO and the General Secretariat of the Arab League.

ISRAEL REPORTEDLY EXPECTS FEDAYEEN TO CROSS JORDAN

JN3019GMT Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Great anxiety dominates Zionist military circles following information that groups of our revolutionaries will cross the Jordan River to usurped Palestine in order to carry out a number of heroic military operations against enemy targets and installations.

Enemy military circles today said that their forces deployed along the Jordan River have been placed on the alert, and strict security measures have been taken to confront any crossing of our revolutionary groups. Responsible Zionist circles said a few days ago that our revolutionaries are getting ready to implement a number of big operations against Zionist targets via the Jordan River.

It will be recalled that our revolutionaries have attacked several settlements and military institutions of the enemy via the Jordan River despite the reactionary royal belt imposed along the river and the security measures taken by the enemy.

## BAHRAIN

### FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS HOME FROM BELGRADE MEET

JN290935Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0810 GMT 29 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Manama, 29 July--Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, Bahraini minister of foreign affairs, returned to Manama last night after attending the meetings of the nonalined foreign ministers conference which began in the Yugoslav capital last Tuesday. Shaykh Muhammad delivered a speech at the conference in which he expressed Bahrain's position on current international issues, particularly those which concern the Arab homeland.

The Bahraini minister also attended the Arab meetings which were held in Belgrade at the level of Arab foreign ministers.

## KUWAIT

### EGYPTIAN-KUWAITI ECONOMIC TALKS OPEN 29 JULY

LD291114Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] At the guest house in Al-Khalidiyah, Egyptian-Kuwaiti economic talks were held this morning on bilateral issues, cooperation between the two countries and matters of common interest. The Kuwait side to these talks were headed by the minister of finance, 'Abd ar-Rahamn al-'Atiqi, and the Egyptian side was headed by the minister of the economy, Dr Hamid as-Sayih. The talks were attended by a number of officials of the two countries, including the Egyptian minister of planning, Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid.

The two Egyptian ministers arrived in Kuwait last night on a visit which will last several days.

### AMIR RECEIVES EGYPTIAN FINANCE, PLANNING MINISTERS

LD291140Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] Today, the amir received the foreign minister on the occasion of his return from Belgrade where he attended the nonalined conference. The amir then received the minister of finance who introduced to him the Egyptian ministers of finance and planning, Hamid as-Sayih and Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid, respectively.

### Receives PDRY Finance Minister

LD301054Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Text] His highness the amir of Kuwait received in audience at 1130 today at As-sif Palace His Excellency Mr Fadhl Muhsin 'Abdallah, finance minister of the PDRY, who delivered to his highness a message from President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad of the PDRY pertaining to bilateral relations between the two countries.

YEMEN--PDRY

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON UPONF CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD301530Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the United Political Organization-National Front [UPONF] Central Committee, has issued a press communique on the Central Committee's 11th extraordinary session, held from 23 to 27 July.

The communique says: The Central Committee examined the internal conditions following the abortive coup attempt by the opportunist clique led by the deviationist Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali. It reviewed the organization's security and defense conditions in all the governorates of the republic and the action taken by the UPONF at various levels to stabilize the situation following the 26 June incident.

The Central Committee praised the role of the organizations of the UPONF in all governorates in implementing the decisions of the Central Committee and its politburo and eliminating the effects of the opportunist clique and [word indistinct] its legacy from inside the party framework and various official bodies in order to secure the (?firm) line of the revolution and safeguard its achievements.

The communique said the Central Committee stressed the correctness of decisions it adopted following the 26 June incidents, taking a course that would consolidate the line of the revolution and reinforce the role of the UPONF in guiding the revolutionary process. It appreciated the stability of our internal conditions which reflect our correct foreign policy position, which truly expresses the policy of the United Political Organization and reflects the will and resolve of our Yemeni people to defend the sovereignty of their territories and protect their revolution from all conspiracies being hatched by external enemies.

The communique also pointed out that the Central Committee expressed [as heard] the strength, loftiness and firmness of our people against the propaganda campaigns [words indistinct] launched by the (?historic) enemies of the 26 September and 14 October revolutions. All our moves have clarified the position of the United Political Organization and the government, that we--organization and government--do not bear the responsibility for developments in the northern part of the homeland and [word indistinct] that we will confront any aggression resolutely and firmly, whatever the force that stands behind it.

The press communique added: We have pointed out that if war broke out, it would not be confined to North and South Yemen; it would ravage the whole region. We have warned of the consequence of plunging into war because the Yemenis will not pay the price alone. We have said that we reject war and [word indistinct] to live peacefully, and we have asked for the restoration of normal relations between San'a' and Aden. We have specified the bases of such relations in the statement by the Presidential Council in which we [word indistinct] the achievement of stability, preserve our people from the ravages of war and enable the two parts of the homeland to progress toward unity and a life of progress and prosperity for the Yemeni people. We also have asked for neighborliness with our brothers on the basis of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs.

The press communique went on to explain that the Central Committee [word indistinct] to continue work in the same direction so that the revolution will endure and all Yemeni people will be (?protected) against all threats to their security and stability. All attempts to ignite civil war among the sons of the one Yemeni people will be resisted, and the policy of vituperation, which does not reflect the commonsense of our Yemeni people, but only serves the schemes of the forces hostile to their freedom and their revolution, progressive gains and national sovereignty, will be renounced.

In the organizational field, the press communique said that the Central Committee discussed the draft statutes and the draft program of the first party congress. It took several decisions to readjust the organizational conditions for the leadership and basic frameworks.

It approved the dismissal of eight deviationists from the Central Committee and the political organization. It also approved the dismissal from the governorate committees, the high military Organizational Committee, the provincial committees, committees of brigades, corps and forces, district and [word indistinct] committees and the basic organization committee of members and candidate members who had direct links with the deviationist, opportunist clique.

The Central Committee approved the convening of the extraordinary conferences of the committees of the political organization in the governorates and (?provinces) from 7 to 15 September 1978. It approved elections to the UPONF Organizational Committee in the Fifth Governorate and election of basic organizational committees, district committees, provincial committees and the Fifth Governorate Committee.

The communique said that the Central Committee praised the heroic role of the military institutions in foiling the abortive coup attempt and expressed high appreciation for their constant vigilance, preparedness to defend the revolution and the homeland, their conscious commitment to the political organization and the resolutions of the Central Committee and its politburo, demonstrating the discipline of the organization's legitimacy and the principles of corrective leadership and democratic centralism.

On the circumstances under which the extraordinary 11th session of the Central Committee was convened, the communique said: It imposes significant tasks on the political organization and obliges all members of the organization to be prepared and vigilant.

The Central Committee called on all the members and candidate members and supporters in mass organizations and government organizations to increase revolutionary vigilance and effective action to insure [word indistinct] the revolutionary line in the right direction and to expel the opportunist views and tribal, clannish and regional tendencies, to work for the entrenchment of organizational legitimacy and constitutional legitimacy and to involve the broad toiling masses in the historic tasks set by the Central Committee.

## YEMEN--YAR

### SALIH APPOINTS COMMANDERS FOR IBB, TA'IZZ PROVINCES

JN3012447 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Jul 78 JN

[Decision No 12 of 1978 issued by the commander in chief of the armed forces]

[Text] The president of the republic and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, taking cognizance of the permanent constitution and Officers Service Law No 16 of 1975 and in accordance with the recommendations of the brother chief of staff and the officers committees, approves the following appointments:

Article 1--Lt Col Muhammad Ahmad 'Abd al-Khaliq as commander of Ibb Province.

Article 2--Maj 'Ali Muhammad Salah as commander of Ta'izz Province.

Article 3--Maj Husayn Muhammad as-Sayyani as commander of the war center.

Article 4--This decision shall come into force as of the date of its issuance and shall be published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE and military news bulletins.

Issued at the Army General Command on 30 July 1978.

[Signed] Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces.

FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT ON YAR POLICY

JN292000Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Jul 78 JN

[Text] YAR Foreign Minister 'Abdallah al-Asnaj has reiterated the firm stand of the YAR on the Arab causes of Palestine, Arab solidarity and positive neutrality. He also reiterated the YAR's commitment to the resolutions of the Islamic Conference and to all international agreements. He also affirmed the YAR's support for UN peace efforts.

In a statement made today to SNA, the foreign minister said that the YAR is still insisting on the arrival of the factfinding military mission suggested by the Arab League to inspect the artificial borders between the two parts of Yemen. He stressed the YAR's rejection of any meeting with the Aden ruling clique and its adherence to the Arab League resolutions taken against the Aden ruling clique after it committed its dirty crime of assassinating President Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi.

On relations between the YAR and Saudi Arabia, the minister said that the YAR's relations with the Saudi brothers are excellent and are considered to be an example to be emulated. He said that the two countries are working to coordinate their joint efforts to close Arab ranks and restore Arab solidarity to its natural place. On the cooperation between the two fraternal countries, the minister said that this cooperation is the strong bastion which will confront all dangers threatening the Islamic creed and genuine Arab traditions. He praised the honorable stands of the Saudi brothers in supporting the Yemeni people as represented by financial and economic aid. He also praised the positive achievements of the Saudi-Yemeni Joint Coordination Council.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH NORWAY

JN282035Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Jul 78 JN

[Text] In keeping with the wishes of the YAR Government and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway to establish friendly relations, it has been decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as of 28 July 1978.

The Governments of the YAR and the Kingdom of Norway are confident that the existing friendly relations and ties between the countries will be further strengthened to the benefit of the peoples of both countries.

ALFRED ATHERTON ARRIVES IN CAIRO FOR TALKS

NC281900Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1815 GMT 28 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 July--Alfred Atherton, the U.S. roving ambassador in the Middle East, arrived in Cairo from Israel this afternoon for a 3-day visit to Egypt within the framework of his current tour of the area.

Atherton said on arrival that his visit to Egypt is a part of the discussions now taking place between Egypt and Israel after the Leeds Castle tripartite conference. Headed: We are seeking ways to complete the discussions. This is in response to a basic demand from all parties to reach a successful solution.

Atherton further said that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will arrive in Cairo shortly and that he is preparing the ground for the forthcoming visit. Referring to his meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, Atherton said: I believe I am in a better position now to explain the Israeli point of view. Asked whether the Israeli prime minister wants to continue the negotiations, Atherton answered: Yes.

Atherton is expected to meet with Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil this evening.

Meets With Kamil

NC291455Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 29 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 July--Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil met this afternoon with Alfred Atherton, U.S. roving ambassador in the Middle East, who arrived in Cairo from Israel yesterday. The meeting was attended by U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Hermann Eilts and members of the delegation.

At the end of the 3-hour meeting, Alfred Atherton said that he had held lengthy, good discussions with Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil dealing with the same subjects they had discussed at yesterday's meeting. Atherton declined to reveal any details of what took place at the two meetings. He said that it is important to preserve the continuity of the negotiating process between Egypt and Israel.

Asked about the declaration of principles, Atherton said that this will remain the ultimate objective.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil has stressed that a Middle East solution will not involve bargaining over territory or sovereignty. The foreign minister denied that the Egyptian and the Israeli stands were any closer following Atherton's latest discussions in Israel.

Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil said that if there are any points of agreement between the two sides these are coincidental and have no connection with the main subject.

Meets With As-Sadat

NC301017Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 30 Jul 78 NC

[Text] The talks between President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and U.S. roving ambassador Alfred Atherton began at 1145 at the president's rest house in Al-Ma'murah.

Press Conference

NC3020007Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1845 GMT 30 Jul 78 NC

[Recording of press conference by President as-Sadat and U.S. roving ambassador Alfred Atherton at As-Sadat's resthouse in Alexandria on 30 July--conference given in English with superimposed edited Arabic translation--from the superimposed translation]

[Excerpt] [Atherton] First of all, I want to express my profound gratitude to President as-Sadat for giving me so much of his time today. I have seized this opportunity and briefed President as-Sadat on my previous discussions. I reviewed for his excellency the U.S. concepts on peace in the Middle East. I also explained to his excellency our view on how he can contribute to giving a momentum to the peace process.

[Question] Have you officially proposed to the president the holding of a meeting in Sinai?

[Atherton] This is a very private point and I cannot discuss it now. As I said yesterday, this is one of the subjects I discussed with the president.

Answering another question regarding this meeting, Mr Atherton says: This is a very private matter and I cannot discuss it.

[Question] After your meeting with President as-Sadat, will Mr Vance come to the area?

[Atherton] The date of the visit by Mr Vance has not yet been officially announced. These measures will be adopted in Washington and not here.

[As-Sadat] Ladies and gentlemen, I enjoyed my discussion with Mr Alfred Atherton. He has told me about his visits to the Arab states in the area--Saudi Arabia and Jordan. He also talked to me about his discussions in Israel. He has delivered to me a written message from President Carter in answer to a message I sent to President Carter a few days ago. I am prepared now to answer any questions.

[Question] After listening to the analyses made by Mr Atherton regarding this process, are you convinced that enough has been achieved to resume the negotiations which will be held in Sinai or another place?

[As-Sadat] The Egyptian position before the Leeds meeting was that we shall always be ready, provided there are new elements, in order to conduct direct negotiations with Israel.

Report Continues

NC3013558Y Cairo Domestic Service in English 1204 GMT 30 Jul 78 NC

[Press conference by President as-Sadat and U.S. roving ambassador Alfred Atherton at As-Sadat's resthouse in Alexandria--live; intercepted in progress]

[Text] [As-Sadat] The Egyptian position before the Leeds meeting was that we shall always be ready, provided there are new elements in order to conduct direct negotiations with Israel. When Vice President Mondale visited me here in Alexandria, he informed me of Carter's initiative to meet in Leeds or in London between the foreign ministers.

Because of my trust in President Carter and because in my farewell speech last February, I told the American public opinion I shall never let you down. I agreed upon this meeting despite the fact that there were no new elements from the Israeli side.

Well, let me tell you this: In Leeds something of great significance has happened. Or let us say that it is a new element from the Israeli side but a negative one. Well, when the foreign minister of Israel declared officially and before the party--I mean, our foreign minister and Mr Vance, the secretary of state--this new element or this negative new element was that for the first time the foreign minister of Israel asked officially fo for territorial compromise, but more than that he added verbatim: There is no substitute for territorial compromise.

Well, this is the first new negative element.

The second negative element, you have heard my speech in Alexandria University. After I returned from Vienna and Salzburg where I met with Peres, head of the Labor Party and the opposition, and 'Ezer Weizman, the minister of defense, there has been a debate in the Knesset. And one day, Mr Begin came out and declared officially that I have sent a new proposal with Mr Weizman, and you heard me in my last speech in the Alexandria University. I did not send any new proposal. And Mr Begin continued, saying that they shall not return Sinai to us or any part of it except when they have a return for it.

This is, I think this pushed the whole problem to the climax after the negative element by the Israeli foreign minister in Leeds about the claim for territorial compromise. Mr Begin did not only declare that he will not be returning any part without having something in return, but after he declared this he wrote it in a letter to be sent to me, and when he declared about the decision of the Israeli Cabinet not to return any part without having return for it, after declaring this openly, he declared also that he will be writing a letter to me telling me this. And he wrote the letter and tried to send it through the military team that was here.

General al-Jamasi, as you have heard me, refused to take this message. Well, Mr Begin sent this through the American ambassador. Foreign Minister Kamil refused also to take this message because we have already before that, more than 24 hours before, heard the content of this message, and more than that we refused this point blank.

Well, to return to the question, there has been a new element but unfortunately a negative element from the side of Israel either in Leeds or in the declaration of Mr Begin. We refused this; we reject this. For that we did not receive any letter or message, and I have given my orders to the military team to return. And as you know they returned to Israel. So, what I wanted to say is this: There has been a new element, yes, but a negative element from Israel, which we reject.

[Question] Mr President, [name indistinct] of ABC News: As early as February you have been talking and speaking for American peace proposals, and the Americans have said that when the time comes in their view they will be more than prepared to present some ideas or proposals. Do you now think that the time has absolutely come for the American proposals, that only the Americans can salvage what is now left?

[Answer] Well, let me say this in all candor: I do not want to embarrass my friend President Carter. But let me say this: As I stated in my last visit in the States, America should act as a full partner, not as a mediator. We have reached already the climax. From our side, [there is] no compromise whatever upon land or sovereignty. Apart from this and as I promised the whole public opinion all over the world who have sponsored really my initiative, and the public opinion in America, we shall be ready and openhearted and minded for the establishment of peace, discussing the security issue to satisfy the Israeli needs for security and for us also as mutual. And we have gone much further than what the Israelis have asked President Carter to present to me in the first meeting in April 1977. We have exceeded this to no limit. And let me repeat this: We are ready whenever there is a complete agreement upon the fact that there will no no compromise upon land or sovereignty.

Other than that, we are ready to go to whatever anyone can imagine or not imagine. And I say 'Ezer Weizman can tell this to his mates there in Israel.

[Question] Mr President, what does this then mean for the proposed Sinai talks?

[Answer] I beg your pardon.

[Question] What does this then mean for the proposed Sinai talks?

[Answer] Well, it means, first of all let me say that we did not agree upon these Sinai talks that Mr Begin talked about as a trap that will take place in a few weeks or 2 weeks as he said, despite he says that there has been a proposal from me about Al-'Arish and he rejected it. No. There was no proposal from me to 'Ezer Weizman. It was a general discussion because I can feel at ease with him and we can discuss everything to no limit. And there has been no agreement. We heard it for the first time when Mr Begin said that in Sinai talks will be resumed in 2 weeks or so.

We heard it for the first time from Mr Begin. But let me tell you about this. Either it is Sinai--and really I do not favor Sinai now. If it is agreed upon officially that land and sovereignty--to discuss these in all aspects, especially the security one--well we shall be ready anywhere to sit and discuss. The most important significance of the last new element by Mr Begin, stating that it is an Israeli Cabinet decision not to return anything without anything in return, this is rejected 100 percent from us and we are not ready, before this is declared (?canceled), to sit with the Israelis.

[Question] Mr President, [name indistinct] of NBC News. Did Mr Atherton today indicate to you that proposals from the United States that might held [word indistinct] this impasse whether or not these were forthcoming?

[Answer] Mr Atherton, as I told you, has put me in the full picture about his visit to Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Israel, and proposed visit of Secretary Vance to this area here early next month. And we have really made a survey and most of [the] subjects were discussed.

[Question] [name indistinct], REUTER: Can you say that President Carter's message to you today included any new initiative, or has he mentioned anything about possibility of new American proposals to save the situation?

[Answer] Well, I am not in a position to disclose what is in the message of President Carter to me. It was, as I told you, an answer to a written message from me that was sent to him few days before. And whenever we exchange letters, we always include all the possibilities and the details.

[Question] Mr President: It was reported that the Israeli position has moved beyond what it was 6 weeks ago when Mr Dayan talked about his readiness to discuss sovereignty after 5 years. Mr President, do you see in that any new element and do you expect to have talks with Mr Vance next week here?

[Answer] Well, as I said before, we have seen a move from the Israeli side or what we call a new element from the Israeli side. But it was, as I said, negative and backward--not forward. For the second part of the question, Cyrus Vance is a friend, and he is welcome always whenever he feels like it to come and visit with me here. Thank you.

SAUDI CROWN PRINCE FAHD ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC3006402 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 30 Jul 78 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat will receive Saudi Crown Prince His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in Alexandria today. Prince Fahd arrived in Cairo last night for a visit to Egypt that will last several days. During his visit Crown Prince Fahd will hold discussions on the latest Middle East developments and relations between Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

He was received on arrival in Cairo by Prime Minister Mamduh Salim. Accompanied by the prime minister, His Highness Crown Prince Fahd proceeded to Ra's at-Tin Palace in Alexandria, where the great guest will be staying during his visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Arrives in Alexandria

NC3017072 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1653 GMT 30 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 30 July--Saudi Crown Prince and First Deputy Prime Minister Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz arrived at Janaklis airport at 1830 today on a visit to Egypt during which he will meet with President Anwar as-Sadat.

He was met at the airport by Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak; Minister of State for Local Government and Popular and Political Organizations Muhammad Hamid Mahmud; the president's aide-de-camp, Commodore Mustafa Mansur; and the presidential secretary, Hamid 'Abd ar-Razzaq.

The great guest was accorded an official welcome at Janaklis airport, after which he and Vice President Husni Mubarak flew in a helicopter to President as-Sadat's rest house in Al-Ma'murah.

As-Sadat, Fahd Begin Talks

NC3019412 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Official talks between president Anwar as-Sadat and Saudi Crown Prince and First Deputy Prime Minister Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz began at President as-Sadat's rest house in Al-Ma'murah at 1900 today.

The talks dealt with the latest developments in the Middle East in light of Egypt's efforts to find a just and permanent solution to the Middle East crisis. The talks also dealt with the outcome of the talks between President as-Sadat and U.S. roving ambassador in the Middle East Alfred Atherton. Means for consolidating relations between the two states in all spheres were also discussed. The talks will resume tomorrow morning at the Ra's at-Tin Palace.

VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK RETURNS FROM TOUR

NC292019Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak arrived at Cairo airport at 2110 today after his visit to France, Morocco and Iran.

He was welcomed by Prime Minister Mamduh Salim; the minister of state for local government, popular organizations and youth, Muhammad Hamid Mahmud; Minister of Tourism Engineer Muhib Istinu; Presidential Office Director Hasan Kamil; and Governor of Cairo Maj Gen Sa'd Ma'mun.

MUBARAK COMMENTS ON ISSUE OF WAR WITH ISRAEL

TA291738Y Paris AFP in English 1658 GMT 29 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Paris, July 29 (AFP)--Egypt will "re-examine" the question of a new Egyptian-Israeli war if Israel "persists in occupying the Arab territories," Egyptian Vice-President Husni Mubarak was today quoted as saying in the latest issue of the Paris-published Arab weekly AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI.

Mr Mubarak, interviewed during his recent visit to France, said that Egypt was not trying to exploit the "contradictions' of the Israeli leaders. If those leaders were disputing among themselves after being informed of Egypt's views on an overall Middle East settlement, "that does not concern us," he said.

He said that "no Arab state will hesitate to discuss Israeli security with Israel "if Israel announces its intention to withdraw from the Jordan West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The Palestinian question, he said, was at the core of the Middle East crisis. The Sinai and Golan problems were "secondary."

AL-JAMASI MEETS WITH GENERAL SIILASVUO

NC292056Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2014 GMT 29 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 July--Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of War and War Production Gen Muhammad al-Jamasi tonight received at his office Gen Ensio Siilasvuo, coordinator general of the UN peacekeeping missions in the Middle East. The meeting lasted 1 hour.

AS-SADAT RECEIVES FORMER JAPANESE PREMIER MIKI

NC291419Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1406 GMT 29 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 29 July--President and Mrs Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat today received former Japanese Premier and Mrs Takeo Miki. Dr Muhammad 'Abd al-Qadir Hatim, controller general of specialized local councils, attended the meeting. Miki arrive in Cairo yesterday, leading a Japanese parliamentary delegation as part of a tour of several Middle East states.

GHALI ATTACKS CUBA AT BELGRADE CONFERENCE

NC291546Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1518 GMT 29 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Belgrade, 29 July--Dr Butrus Ghali, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, has accused Cuba of disregarding the traditions which must be followed by the nonalined states group. He said that this is no longer strange because Cuba has become the tool of the policy of domination which the Soviet Union is adopting in the African Continent and has allowed itself to attack the nonalined states which founded the movement.

Answering the speech which Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca today delivered at the nonalined states foreign ministers conference, the Egyptian minister said that the states which founded the nonalined movement are now seeking more than ever before to defend the movement's unity and cohesion against the deviation which some marginal states are seeking.

In his speech the Cuban foreign minister had accused Egypt, Morocco and Somalia of being tools of U.S. imperialism. This caused resentment among many of the delegations participating in the conference because of the shameful Cuban role in Africa. Circles of the delegations taking part in the conference asserted that Egypt is more eager than ever before to maintain the unity and cohesion of the nonalined movement. The circles pointed out that this gives Egypt special influence. The comments by Dr Butrus Ghali were received with sharp applause from the majority of the delegations taking part in the conference.

AL-AHRAM ON NEGATIVE ELEMENTS IN ISRAELI POSITION

NC310738Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 31 Jul 78 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] In its main commentary under the heading "The Necessary Conditions for the Resumption of Negotiations," AL-AHRAM today says: No one disagrees now that Israel is not ready to respond to the call of peace in a spirit of understanding of the nature of the times and of the need to adhere to the provisions of the law that has been approved by the international community--provisions which confirm sovereignty and reject the annexation of territories by force.

Nor is there any disagreement now that Israeli Prime Minister Begin is not ready to give up the method of procrastination and prevarication. The biggest proof of this is that Begin continues to make statements on a proposed meeting in the demilitarized zone as if it were a real fact and not a mere American suggestion which Egypt has not approved yet. This is because the new elements in the Israeli position, as President as-Sadat explained yesterday, have all been negative, and it will be impossible for Egypt to agree on the resumption of direct contacts with Israel again as long as Israel does not present any new elements and ideas compatible with the spirit of the Egyptian peace initiative.

AS-SADAT TELEPHONES SUDANESE PRESIDENT NUMAYRI

NC292240Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2238 GMT 29 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 29 July--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat contacted Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri by telephone this evening.

BRITISH WARNED AGAINST HARMING IRAQIS

JN291922Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 29 July--Iraq has warned the British Government against exposing Iraqi officials and citizens to any harm. This is contained in a statement by an official Foreign Ministry spokesman this evening. He was replying to the latest statement by British Foreign Secretary David Owen on Iraqi measures concerning a number of British officials in Iraq in retaliation for the deportation of a number of Iraqi Embassy officials in London.

The spokesman said that the British foreign secretary made a strange statement in which he dealt with the normal measures the Iraqi Government took in reply to the British Government's arbitrary step of banishing Iraqi officials working in the Iraqi Embassy and other places in London.

The spokesman said that it is evident that the measures of the British authorities have no explanation other than that they demonstrate a stand of hatred and hostility by the British Government, which still maintains an outmoded colonialist mentality toward Iraq. This is not the first time the British Government has acted provocatively against Iraqi employees. These authorities have already used methods that lack propriety against senior Iraqi officials traveling to Britain.

The spokesman said that the Iraqi measures are in keeping with the principle of reciprocity which all countries use to counter such acts.

The spokesman said that the Iraqi employees deported from London by the British authorities were carrying out their duties in accordance with diplomatic usage and norms. The false allegations made and the uproar created by the British authorities and the news media they manipulate are baseless.

Regarding the statement by the British foreign secretary about the possibility of British subjects in Iraq being exposed to provocations and threats and his country's relations with Iraq being jeopardized, the Iraqi spokesman said: We would like to assure the British secretary and those with a colonial mentality like his that the Iraqi people can give them lessons about the good treatment of foreigners. The British secretary should remember that the age of colonialism and the making of threats to subjects is gone for good. The making of such statements reflects a mentality which has become outdated.

The spokesman emphasized that the British Government will be solely responsible for any negative change in Iraqi-British relations because of its unfriendly behavior. Furthermore, the British side will suffer more from any resultant damage. This is what the British foreign secretary must ascertain from his government departments.

The spokesman said: We warn against any harm being done to Iraqi employees and nationals. We also request the British authorities to assume their full responsibilities in protecting the diplomatic missions and the members of those missions.

The spokesman added: The incident involving the Iraqi ambassador was further proof of the British authorities' neglect of their responsibilities as set out in diplomatic usage. Instead, the British authorities are making a loud noise and issuing false allegations against Iraqi employees.

MINISTER HAMMADI ON ARAB SOLIDARITY AT BELGRADE

JN281841Y Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Jul 78 JN

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has stated that the decision made by the Arab foreign ministers during their meeting in Belgrade yesterday calling for a special UN General Assembly session to debate the Arab-Zionist conflict shows that all the efforts which have been made so far and all peaceful solutions proposed outside the framework of the United Nations have failed. It also shows that the parties calling for a peaceful settlement now agree that the question should return to the United Nations.

Speaking at a press conference in Belgrade yesterday, Dr Hammadi said: Iraq supported this decision, which it considered as the beginning of placing the Palestinian question and the Arab-Zionist conflict on the right course. In our view, it is no longer possible or worthwhile to discuss this question bilaterally or in Geneva. The foreign minister said that the Iraqi delegation was pleased that the Arab countries have been able to reach a unified stand on the Arab issues raised at the nonalined foreign ministers conference. We want this to be our traditional method of work, he said.

Dr Hammadi said that during the Arab foreign ministers meeting, Iraq tried to draw the attention of the Arab sides to the gravity of the threats made by certain U.S. officials about military intervention in the Arab Gulf area to protect the so-called U.S. oil interests. He added: We believe that these statements are a serious matter. They should produce a stronger reaction in the Arab world than they have done so far. Iraq has taken it upon itself to draw the attention of the Arab and world public to this question. The foreign minister said that the Iraqi delegation submitted a study on the subject to the nonalined foreign ministers conference.

Regarding the conference itself, Dr Hammadi said that this conference met under the slogan of unity. He added: There was a feeling about the existence of pro-West and pro-East trends within the conference. However, we are not pessimistic about the future of the nonalined movement, because the majority of its members, especially the influential ones, continue to believe in the genuine principles of nonalinement. Dr Hammadi concluded his press statement by saying: From now on it is important not to accept in the movement any countries which do not truly believe in nonalinement. Iraq insists on this point.

Meets Yugoslav Counterpart

JN281940Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Belgrade, 28 July--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met here today with Vrhovec, Yugoslav federal secretary of foreign affairs and chairman of the current session of the nonalined foreign ministers conference. They exchanged views on the future of the nonalined movement and matters related to strengthening the role of the nonalined movement in the world community. Hammadi told INA that the views on these subjects were identical.

Meets Vietnamese Minister

JN291644Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Belgrade, 29 July--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met in Belgrade today with Nguyen Duy Trinh, foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations, issues pertaining to the nonalined movement and the developments of the situation in southeast Asia, including the current situation between Vietnam and Cambodia.

ROMANIAN DEPUTY PREMIER ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

JN291855Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 29 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 29 July--Gheorghe Cioara, Romanian deputy premier, arrived in Baghdad this evening at the head of a delegation on a visit to Iraq that will last several days. Mr Cioara expressed his happiness over this visit and said that he will head the Romanian side at the meetings of the third session of the Iraqi-Romanian Joint committee which will begin tomorrow to discuss increasing the volume of trade between the two countries. The Romanian deputy premier added that he will discuss with Iraqi officials the scope of cooperation between the two friendly countries in various fields.

He was met at the airport on arrival by Hasn 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister.

Received by Transport Minister

JN301217Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1153 GMT 30 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 30 July--Minister of Transport Mukarram Jamal met here at noon today with Gheorghe Cioara, Romanian deputy prime minister for economic affairs.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed the means to strengthen economic relations between the two countries, particularly in the spheres of transport and of training Iraqi cadres in the Romanian institutions.

ERITREAN POPULAR FRONT SECRETARY ARRIVES

JN272030Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 2005 GMT 27 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 27 July--Ramadan Muhammad Nur, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea [PFLE], arrived in Baghdad today at the head of a delegation making a tour of a number of Arab states. The PFLE delegation will brief the Ba'th Party leadership on the latest developments in Eritrea and will also discuss joint issues.

In a statement to INA, Mr Nur said that the Ethiopian enemy has been fabricating reports about victories by its forces against the Eritrean revolution. He said the situation is proceeding in the interests of the Eritrean revolution, which has inflicted heavy losses in men and equipment on the Ethiopian enemy. Mr Nur praised Iraq's unlimited support for the Eritrean revolution in all fields and called on the Arab and world liberation forces to extend material and moral support to the revolution so it can confront Ethiopia's aggression.

The Eritrean delegation includes Mr Muhammad Sa'id, member of the front's Politburo and official in charge of foreign relations.

Meets Ba'th Official

JN301222Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1142 GMT 30 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 30 July--Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command, met here this morning with the delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea [PFLE] led by PFLE Secretary General Ramadan Muhammad Nur Amin. During the meeting, which was attended by 'Abd al-Husayn Musallam, head of the Palestine and Armed Struggle Office at the National Command, the discussions centered on the latest developments in Eritrea.

SAUDI CROWN PRINCE TO ARRIVE IN AMMAN 31 JULY

JN302007Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 30 Jul 78 JN

[Text] His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince and first deputy prime minister, will arrive in Amman tomorrow on a 2-day visit to Jordan, during which he will hold talks with His Majesty King Husayn and senior officials on various aspects of the Arab situation, the means to strengthen Arab solidarity and the relations between the two fraternal countries.

MINISTER IBRAHIM RETURNS FROM BELGRADE

JN301850Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim returned to Amman from Belgrade this evening after representing Jordan at the conference on the nonalined countries' foreign ministers which was held on 25 July and lasted for 5 days.

In a statement on his arrival, Ibrahim said that Jordan has stressed the need for Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and for the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights. He said that the conference adopted several resolutions and recommendations pertaining to various world issues, particularly the Palestinian issue. The conference issued a statement dealing with the economic standpoints of the nonalined countries, Ibrahim added.

He added that the Arab foreign ministers who participated in the conference held several meetings during which they unanimously stressed the need for coordination among the Arab countries concerning crucial issues. He said that he met with a number of foreign ministers of friendly countries and discussed with them bilateral relations.

It is recalled that delegates representing some 110 states and international bodies participated in the conference.

Hasan Ibrahim was met at the airport by Foreign Ministry Secretary General Zaki al-Qusus, the chief of protocol and a number of the Foreign Ministry's senior officials.

PREMIER BADRAN RECEIVES RAS AL-KHAIMAH'S HEIR APPARENT

JN301224Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 30 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran received in his office today His Highness Shaykh Khalid ibn Saqr al-Kasimi, heir apparent of the Ras al-Khaimah Emirate. During the meeting, the two sides discussed bilateral relations. The UAE ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

BADRAN CHAIRS MEETING ON JORDANIAN-SYRIAN COORDINATION

JN291236Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 29 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran presided over a meeting of the Jordanian side to the joint Jordanian-Syrian Committee in his office this morning. The meeting was held to prepare for the eighth meeting of the higher committee scheduled for Damascus this week.

During the meeting the discussion centered on the committee's agenda, which includes all aspects of integration and coordination between the two fraternal countries.

BUTRUS DISCUSSES ARMY IN SOUTH WITH SOVIET ENVOY

NC2811139Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 28 Jul 78 NC

[Text] In the context of the discussions which Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defense Fu'ad Butrus is holding with the ambassadors of the UN Security Council member states, he met in his office in the Defense Ministry today with Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov. The meeting began at 1000 and ended at 1100. Soldatov did not make a statement after the meeting.

However, it was learned that they discussed the topics which Fu'ad Butrus raised yesterday with other ambassadors: the deployment of the army in the south and the situation in Lebanon and the area in the light of recent developments.

Briefs Sarkis

NC2811336Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 Jul 78 NC

[Text] At 1115 today, President Ilyas Sarkis met with Fu'ad Butrus, the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and defense. The meeting continued until 1315. After the meeting Butrus made a statement in which he said: I visited President Sarkis to brief him on the result of my recent meetings with the ambassadors of the major states. He said: We had a general discussion of the topics I raised with the ambassadors.

As to the date on which the army will be sent to the south, the foreign minister said: I have no date to give. When it is necessary to give a date, I shall do so. On the renewal of the UNIFIL mandate, Butrus said that he had touched upon this and other topics with the ambassadors. He added: We now know each other's views on the subject.

The foreign minister said that his contacts with the ambassadors have not ended; he has still a few ambassadors to contact.

DECISION MADE TO SEND ARMY SOUTH ON 31 JULY

NC3017277Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 Jul 78 NC

[Text] The decision to send the army south will be implemented Monday morning when units of the Lebanese Army will proceed to positions assigned to them in south Lebanon. Other units will follow later in accordance with a military plan drawn up by the Lebanese Army Command.

The implementation of the army's entry into the south is expected to create a political and security relaxation in the country since this action by the state aims at dealing with current basic questions, at applying Lebanese sovereignty over all Lebanese territory and participating with the UN emergency forces in the south in controlling the security situation in the area, and at restoring legitimacy and resolving the question of the officers in the border area. The question of the officers in the border areas will be resolved by the process of sending the army into the area, as prime minister Dr Salim al-Huss stated before.

The preparations for sending the army south took place during several meetings held last week at the Republican Palace and the Lebanese Army Command. The latest meeting was held yesterday under the chairmanship of President Ilyas Sarkis in the presence of Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defense Fu'ad Butrus.

UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim has been notified of the time of the army's entry into the south. The UN Security Council member states have also been notified. The arrangements also included a new meeting of the Lebanese-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission, which was held today in An-Naqurah under U.N. auspices.

Damascus: Haddad To Be Dismissed

JN302008Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 30 Jul 78 JN

[Text] The SANA correspondent in Beirut has learned that the first units of the Lebanese Army will enter the southern region tomorrow morning. The correspondent said that the first group consists of 500 officers and men with heavy weapons, tanks, armor and heavy artillery.

The correspondent adds that by the time the first soldier of these units enters the southern region, Sa'd Haddad and Sami Ash-Shidyaq will have left the area, following issuance of the decision to expel them. They will be put at the disposal of the Lebanese defense minister to be dealt with later.

The Army Command is scheduled to announce tomorrow morning the entry of the army into the south and at the same time the dismissal of Haddad and Ash-Shidyaq.

Baghdad: Rightists on Full Alert

JN301721Y Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Jul 78 JN

[Text] The rightist militias and forces which are stationed on the border with occupied Palestine have been placed on maximum alert. Reports from southern Lebanon have said that this step is part of the attempt being made by the rightist elements to prevent elements of the Lebanese Army from entering the southern area alongside the UN troops.

These reports said that the first convoy of the Lebanese armed forces is expected to enter the south within the next 48 hours, following agreement on the date and executive measures that was reached by the Lebanese president, the prime minister, the foreign and defense minister and the army commander.

The reports confirmed that agent Sa'd Haddad has received arms and military equipment from the Zionist enemy.

Quoting UN sources, the INA correspondent in the south has reported that intensive enemy movements were sighted yesterday and tanks were heard between Kafr Killa and Marj 'Uyun passing through Al-Qulay'ah, the stronghold of the rightist forces. The correspondent added that enemy war boats were sighted in Lebanese coastal waters between Sidon and Tyre.

Army Moves South

NC310618Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 31 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Units of the Lebanese Army this morning moved to the southern border area to assume security and order responsibilities and to impose the state's security there.

This army force, which moved from the Al-Biqa' area to the south, is being accompanied by newsmen and foreign correspondents who are covering this event.

In the capital and its suburbs the security situation is still satisfactory. The competent authorities are working to restore an atmosphere of reassurance and stability, and to lay the groundwork for the resumption of activity in the various utilities, notably in Beirut Port.

Work had just begun in the port this morning when a few shells fell there. They were fired from an unknown direction. Work came to a halt and the workers and employees left the port; there were no casualties. Some sources have stated that efforts are now underway to deal with this situation.

Lebanese Army Report

NC3109452 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 31 Jul 78 NC

[Text] The Fifth Branch of the Army Command has issued the following statement: At 1030 today, units of the Lebanese Army entered the area of operation of the UN forces in the south, thus ending the first phase of the plan for their movement. There were no incidents hindering their advance. These units are still moving toward their positions according to the scheduled plan.

From the operations room in Al-Yarzi, Army Commander General Khuri, Chief of the General Staff Staff Colonel Tarabayh and their top aides are overseeing the completion of the phases of the Lebanese Army's entry into the south. The entry will take place step by step.

ISRAEL: CHRISTIAN MILITIAS TO FIGHT ARMY UNITS

TA3107107 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 31 Jul 78 TA

[Text] The Christian militias in southern Lebanon have announced that they have decided to forcefully prevent the entry of the Lebanese Army into the south. They say the Lebanese units are really Syrian soldiers dressed in Lebanese uniforms and their only intention is to evict the Christians from their land.

An alert was declared among the militias and the UN units in the south this morning. It is not yet clear where the Lebanese soldiers who are moving southward will be stationed. Our correspondent, however, says that in the first stage they will probably not enter the areas held by the Christians in order to avoid open confrontation.

Enclaves Fire on Lebanese Army

TA3110207 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 31 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Our military correspondent reports that since this morning the Christian forces in the enclaves in southern Lebanon have been directing intermittent mortar and artillery fire at the concentration of regular Lebanese forces coming from the north. The region of the deployment of this force is about 10 kilometers north of the village of Marj 'Uyun. Our correspondent says there is no certainty that the fire is being directed directly on the Lebanese battalion. However, Christians arriving at the good fence have said that their friends are firing in the general direction of the military concentration so that the soldiers of the battalion will not be able to move.

Our correspondent also reports that on the part of the Lebanese Army there were several sorties in the morning by old-model Hunter planes.

They passed over the region in which the Lebanese battalion is concentrated and over the Christian enclaves but did not fire. No fire was directed at them either. The Christians emphasize that they are resolved not to let the Lebanese battalion pass through their enclaves.

VOICE OF LEBANON ON KHADDAM'S ATTACK OF SARKIS

NC2917457 Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1615 GMT 29 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has launched a campaign against the legitimate authority in Lebanon. Meanwhile, the Syrian information minister has made a statement asserting Syria's support for this legitimate authority.

Ba'abda palace has expressed surprise over the statement which the Syrian foreign minister made to a French magazine. A senior official at the Presidential Palace has stated that the legitimate authorities in Lebanon must receive aid instead of being attacked. Such attacks would prompt the higher quarters to reconsider the extent of the seriousness of the guarantees offered by some states.

In an interview which he granted to the French magazine LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, the Syrian foreign minister used strong words, describing President Ilyas Sarkis as a president who is unable to adopt brave decisions despite his composure and wisdom. In his attack against the presidency in Lebanon, Minister Khaddam went so far as to tell President Sarkis what he should do. He believes that the president must do away with the 5 percent of the Lebanese who refuse to obey the law.

AFP, which translated the interview, said that Khaddam had said that President Sarkis cannot shoulder the responsibilities assigned to him in a country where civil war has resulted in the death of thousands of people.

Asked about Syria's intention to implement the so-called map of greater Syria, Minister Khaddam said: Damascus has not yet reached this stage. Syria's relations with Iraq must be improved if this idea is to be implemented.

Observers in Lebanon believe that the Syrian foreign minister's statement frankly reveals the true intentions of the Damascus regime toward political and security developments in Lebanon. Informed sources link Syria's attack against President Sarkis with Minister Khaddam's refusal to come to Beirut to implement Syria's promised guarantees to Lebanon. Khaddam's statement confirms that political communications between Beirut and Damascus are cool. The consultations between the two countries have been restricted to the level of some [lower] officials for quite some time.

Other observers consider the Syrian minister's statement about the inability of President Sarkis to adopt brave decisions as an insult to Lebanese legitimacy. What strengthens the belief of these observers is the fact that this harsh Syrian statement comes in the wake of the fierce battles in Beirut and its suburbs.

Minister Khaddam's statement has greatly alarmed some quarters, particularly because it was made less than 24 hours after the U.S. Embassy decision to evacuate U.S. nationals in Lebanon.

Syria's attack against the Lebanese president could be another indication that Khaddam will not come to Beirut. Some sources, however, consider this attack as a kind of intimidation in order to make the Lebanese officials respond to the Syrian conditions regarding a number of political and security issues which are being discussed jointly.

Nevertheless, what is important about Minister Khaddam's statement is the fact that this is the first time that a Syrian official on this level has made a public statement so harshly and directly attacking President Sarkis.

There has not yet been any official Lebanese comment on Khaddam's statement. However, former President Sham'un said: The Syrian minister's statement is irresponsible and it has no substance. He described the Syrian attitude toward President Sarkis as puzzling. They consider him as the representative of legitimacy at one time and deny him this quality at other times.

Butrus Doubts Khaddam Made Statement

NC292016Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Jul 78 NC

[29 July statement by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defense Fu'ad Butrus--read by announcer]

[Text] I very much doubt that my colleague, Minister Khaddam, has made the statement about President Sarkis attributed to him by the magazine LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR. Without entering into an argument over the matter, which I do not believe to be correct, I would like to affirm on this occasion that the stands of His Excellency President Sarkis on the issues under discussion stem from his concept of his responsibilities--the concept dictated by his living national conscience, his appreciation of the homeland's sublime interest and his eagerness to maintain the homeland's unity and the citizens' safety. It is my view that these stands called for and still require much courage and farsightedness.

Khaddam Denies Criticism

NC292021Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has been asked about what has been attributed to him in an interview which was published in a French magazine and broadcast by a foreign radio station regarding the Lebanese situation and His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis. Khaddam categorically denied this and emphasized his admiration for President Sarkis and for his efforts to strengthen Lebanon's unity and stability. Minister Khaddam said: How could such a statement be attributed to any Syrian official? Syria admires President Sarkis. It has exerted and is still exerting efforts to help him shoulder his responsibilities and confront the difficulties which are placed in his way.

VOICE OF LEBANON: MAJOR HADDAD'S NEPHEW KIDNAPED

NC281316Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 28 Jul 78 NC

[Text] The guarded calm was interrupted this morning when five 120-mm mortar shells were fired from a position belonging to the Socialist Union in 'Ayn al-Murayyisah. The shells were fired in the direction of the As-Sayfi area and fell in two salvos, at 0615 and 0630, without causing casualties. Furthermore, a number of armed communists and Al-Murabitun [Independent Nasirite Movement] appeared in the racecourse area and began coordination operations with foreign regular forces.

In Ar-Rumi quarter of Beirut's Al-Musaytibah locality, four armed persons in a white station wagon abducted Tony Habib Haddad, nephew of Maj Sa'd Haddad, at 0030 today. The abductors took their victim to an unknown destination.

Four armed Palestinians were found murdered in a Fiat car in the Al-Awza'i area near the Henry Shihab camp. The weapons of the dead men were still near their bodies, and the car was destroyed.

Military experts yesterday and today defused all unexploded rockets in the Al-Burj area of Beirut and in Al-Hadath, Al-Antuniyah and the other combat lines of 'Ayn ar-Rummanah; most of these were 120-mm mortar shells.

Nephew Released Unharmed

NC291216Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 29 Jul 78 NC

[Text] As far as the security situation is concerned, young Tony Haddad, nephew of Maj Sa'd Haddad, has been returned to his house in Al-Musaytibah. Four armed men had stormed Tony's house at night in Ar-Rumi Quarter in the western area and had kidnaped him. It has been learned that the young man was not beaten up while he was held captive.

BEIRUT RADIO ON SECURITY SITUATION, SARKIS' ACTIVITIES

NC291208Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 29 Jul 78 NC

[Text] We shall begin our midday review of local events by speaking about the security situation which has noticeably improved, although cautious calm continues to prevail in the areas where tension prevailed recently. The presence of Internal Security Forces patrols in the commercial center has helped to increase the amount of traffic on the streets and the amount of work being carried out in the public utilities and other establishments.

Moreover, official and political efforts have continued today in order to stabilize security. Observers expect that there will be an extensive relaxation, which in turn will strengthen stability in the country, if the response to the measures taken by the state continues.

Official circles at all levels have continued to be concerned with the measures necessary to send the army to the south. Regarding this matter, contacts are continuing on the local, Arab and international levels in order to expedite the implementation of these measures which will secure the return of Lebanese legitimacy and sovereignty to the area.

At 1130 President Ilyas Sarkis held a meeting with Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and Foreign and Defense Minister Fu'ad Butrus. They discussed the new developments in the general situation and in the stages covered by the measures taken by the government on this matter.

This morning, President Sarkis met with a delegation from the independent Maronite deputies bloc which included Butrus Harb, August Bakhus, Habib Kayruz, Jubran Tawq, Ilyas al-Hirawi, Ilyas al-Khazin and Shafiq Badr. After the meeting Deputy Harb said: We met with President Sarkis to be briefed by him on the details of recent events and on the plan that has been drawn so as to come out of the whirlpool which Lebanon is in. We briefed his excellency on the outcome of our contacts and discussions and we shall continue the contacts in order to create an atmosphere conducive to the restoration of security and reassurance and to putting an end to the tragedies taking place in Lebanon.

DETERRENT FORCES' STATEMENT ON SECURITY SITUATION

NC291810Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Jul 78 NC

[Text] There was noticeable tension last night in the 'Ayn ar-Rummanah area, especially when ADF men positioned between the At-Tayyunah traffic circle and Mar Mikhayil became the target of heavy machinegun fire and of a new kind of rocket that was fired at them for the first time. Despite these attacks, the ADF complied with the orders that they should not retaliate. The shelling continued until early this morning. However, there was general calm today and no incident disturbing security had been recorded as of the time this statement was being drafted. Today was the first day that there has been no sniper fire and there has been an improvement in traffic movement in some areas.

VOICE OF LEBANON: CLASH IN TYRE; SYRIAN MOVES IN IHDIN

NC291230Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 29 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Reports from Tyre note that an armed clash has occurred in the Al-Bas camp between Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine men and Fatah men. Four men were wounded during the clash and the situation remains tense.

Travelers from the north have stated that Syrian military trucks have been seen entering Tripoli and moving toward Ihdin. The trucks were spearheaded by a Syrian mine-sweeping vehicle and four jeeps.

Reports from Shikka say that the head of the Phalangist Party in the town was summoned to a meeting with the Arab Deterrent Forces in his capacity as a liaison officer. The Phalangist official went to the place of the meeting yesterday but he has not yet returned.

In Beirut, three officers of the Arab Deterrent Forces are now on duty at the Lebanese television company. It has been said that this measure is aimed at censoring newscasts.

DETERRENT FORCES DENY VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS

NC291811Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Jul 78 NC

[29 July statement by Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] Command--read by announcer]

[Text] A certain news source broadcast two reports in one of its newscasts today. The first report was related to the IDF's stand on the distribution of cement in Shikka and the second to the imposition of censorship on the Lebanese Television station. These two reports are completely false; the ADF Command regrets that certain people should stoop to such a level in their reporting.

BEIRUT RADIO REPORTS SITUATION CALM 30 JULY

NC300703Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 30 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Calm reigned on the combat lines of the capital and its suburbs this morning. However, during the night the areas of 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and Ash-Shiyah were the scenes of intermittent firing from automatic weapons and RPG's. The firing lasted until after midnight. Activities were immediately begun to consolidate the calm which again prevailed in the capital and its outskirts, to expand the secure area relaxation, and to lay the groundwork for the resumption of work in the country's utilities on Monday. Particular efforts will be made to reopen those utilities which have remained closed for some time, notably Beirut Port.

VOICE OF LEBANON COMMENTS ON SECURITY SITUATION

NC310735Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 31 Jul 78 NC

[Text] As far as the security situation is concerned, calm reigned last night on the combat lines in the capital and its suburbs. Only sporadic sniper fire was heard on the 'Ayn ar-Rummanah combat lines, where six citizens were wounded. The situation was calm at the eastern entrances of Beirut and no incidents were reported, except for the incident reported yesterday which claimed the lives of two Lebanese when the occupants of an armored car and two Syrian military trucks opened fire in the direction of Al-Badawi and hit a number of pedestrians.

As usual, officials in charge of the deterrent forces issued a statement noting that the two trucks were supply trucks which were being accompanied by an armored car, adding that the occupants of these vehicles were forced to fire on the flour mills and Al-Badawi after having come under fire and after a soldier was wounded.

The citizens have observed that the statement is almost a cliche used for such situations. Every time the statement notes that a soldier had been wounded.

The deterrent forces statement added that armed persons had fired on the bridge and wounded three citizens on a bicycle.

The significant point is that the situation again calmed down on the bridge yesterday afternoon and it is still calm. Observers are viewing the beginning of this week as a test of intentions and of the security measures which have been taken in the capital and the suburbs, notably around and inside Beirut Port. Internal Security Forces are now deployed around the port and army men are stationed within the port itself.

Unknown persons, manipulated by well-known schemers, this morning fired three rounds toward the As-Sayfi-Port area in order to create havoc and fulfill the objectives of the usual sabotage attempts.

ANTIPARTITION CONFERENCE TO BE HELD 31 JULY

NC301228Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1147 GMT 30 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Beirut, 30 July--Well-informed sources have said that a meeting will be held Monday in Sawfar, 30 kilometers east of Beirut, to be attended by leading political and parliamentary figures. The conferees will meet in a national conference to declare their opposition to attempts to partition Lebanon.

The figures who will attend the conference include former President Sulayman Franjiyah, former Prime Ministers Rashid Karami and 'Abdallah al-Yafi, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party Walid Junblatt, head of the Shi'ite Moslem Higher Council Imam Musa as-Sadr, Majid Arslan, Joseph Skaf of the Al-Biqa' deputies, and deputies from Tripoli, Zgharta and Bisharri in the north. Preparations have been made for the conference to be a nucleus of the formation of a new political front which will issue a statement opposing attempts at partition.

RADIO CRITICIZES U.S. EVACUATION ADVICE IN LEBANON

JN291436Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Jul 78 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The American Embassy in Beirut has advised U.S. nationals to leave Lebanon if there is not urgent need for them to stay. The embassy has also reduced the number of its personnel to the minimum. It is no secret that this unjustified action is part of the current psychological warfare to create a tense atmosphere in Lebanon and to give the impression that the situation in Lebanon has deteriorated or is on the verge of deterioration.

The United States may have its own reasons for deciding to evacuate U.S. nationals from Lebanon. After all, the United States is the main party in the current efforts to impose surrender on the Arabs. It is also not dissociated from the feverish attempts to create new situations in Lebanon which would divert attention from the successive steps being taken by the As-Sadat regime in its capitulation settlement with Israel.

It also is no secret that it is the aim of the sides in the conspiracy to impose surrender on the Arabs so as to turn Lebanon into an arena for internal conflicts, Arab disputes and a hotbed of tension preoccupying the Arab forces rejecting surrender, headed by Syria, from the main pan-Arab battle against the anti-Arab imperialist-Zionist conspiracy.

Imperialist and Zionist sources are claiming that Lebanese Christians are in danger. It is obvious that nobody is threatening the Lebanese Christians. As a matter of fact, the overwhelming majority of Lebanese Christians are in agreement with the rest of the Lebanese and the Arabs. The current problem in Lebanon is not one of Christians against non-Christians. It is a problem between the legitimate Lebanese authorities and the armed Phalangist and Sham'unist gangs, which have set up ministates hostile to Lebanon's unity. These gangs refuse to obey the legitimate authorities and are serving the long-term objectives of Zionism, which wants a justification for its racist religious entity.

When it embarked on its fraternal initiative in Lebanon, Syria did not differentiate between the Lebanese. It does not differentiate between them today. Syria's attitude toward them and their security and safety has not changed and will not change. Syria's position is not partial toward any faction, sect or group. Syria's position is based on a firm pan-Arab stand which does not differentiate between Arabs except insofar as devotion to the national cause is concerned.

Therefore, all attempts by the colluders to harm Syria or distort its stand will fail and turn against them. Syria has no ambitions in Lebanon. It is supporting the legitimate authorities so they can entrench security and establish legality throughout Lebanon as well as protect the unity of Lebanon--land and people--and prevent the enemy from using Lebanon as a hotbed for its conspiracies against the Arab cause or for its attempts to preoccupy the Arabs with sideshows. The voices and allegations of the colluders will not deceive anyone. They form a small minority of the Lebanese. They are also a small minority among the Lebanese Christians, and in fact among the Maronites, who are famed for their glorious Arab history. The actions of these colluders expose their real identity and their links with hostile plans against Lebanon and the Arabs.

Just as the hostile attempts to use Lebanon as a cover for the ill-omened Sinai agreement have failed, the current attempts to turn Lebanon into a hotbed of tension and conflicts and a bargaining counter for the enemy in his struggle against the Arab nation will also fail. The Lebanese masses, whose national and vital interests conflict with the interests of expansionist Zionism and imperialism, will not allow the colluders to continue their crimes and push Lebanon to the abyss of partition. The Lebanese masses are capable of settling their accounts with those conspiring against Lebanon and its safety, security and territorial integrity.

As for Syria, nothing can change its firm principled stand which is concerned about Lebanon's national interests and the Arab national interests. Syria will not allow a handful of people who have rebelled against the interests of Lebanon and who have colluded with the enemy to divert it from its national responsibilities in the battle of confronting the imperialist conspiracy and the capitulationist trends. Syria will not be diverted from helping fraternal Lebanon safeguard its unity, independence, security and safety.

Syria has the ability to fulfill its responsibilities toward Lebanon and the battle against the conspiracy of imposing surrender on the Arabs. The colluders and their overlords overseas and beyond the southern borders and their supporters in the capitulationist regime of As-Sadat will find that their calculations are wrong and that these calculations will turn against them in new defeats.

AFP: KHADDAM ATTACKS SARKIS OF LEBANON, AS-SADAT OF EGYPT

TA291753Y Paris AFP in English 1740 GMT 29 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Paris 29 July (AFP)--Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam today launched a strong attack on Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis and advised him to crush the 5 percent of the population who refused to obey the law.

In an interview published here by the weekly magazine NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, Mr Khaddam said: "President Sarkis is wise and calm but he is ineffective."

The foreign minister continued: "In a country where a civil war has left thousands of dead, Sarkis is incapable of fulfilling his responsibilities by taking courageous decisions."

Mr Khaddam continued: "Ninety-five percent of the Lebanese want to forget the war. If Sarkis wants to give them peace, he must crush the 5 percent who refuse to obey the law."

He said that Syria no more wanted to liquidate the Christians in Lebanon--as alleged by both the right and left in France--than it wanted to liquidate the Palestinians when Syrian troops first intervened.

Referring to allegations that he wanted to re-establish a greater Syria, Mr Khaddam said: "We have not reached that point. First we must have good relations with Iraq."

Asked about the peace initiative of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, Mr Khaddam recalled that Mr as-Sadat said: "If I do not obtain restitution of the occupied territories and the creation of a Palestinian state, I will resign." Mr Khaddam added: "I notice that he has still obtained nothing, and that he has not resigned."

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS HOME AFTER BELGRADE SPEECH

JN2907141 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 29 Jul 78 JN

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Damascus from Belgrade last night after participating in the meetings of the nonaligned foreign ministers conference which was held in the Yugoslav capital 25-29 July.

Mr Khaddam delivered a speech at the conference in Belgrade in which he pointed out the dimensions and consequences of the continued Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people and the Arab countries. He said: The Middle East conflict is not a bilateral one between the Arab states and Israel. It is a pan-Arab conflict which concerns the entire Arab nation. Hence, no Arab country has the right to adopt a stand, a decision or a policy regarding this conflict dissociated from the Arab nation and its decision. Mr Khaddam added that the Palestinian issue is an Arab one. Nobody has the right to hold negotiations on matters pertaining to the Palestinian people except the PLO, the representative of the Palestinian people.

INFORMATION MINISTER REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR SARKIS

JN2913085Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad has affirmed that Syria is continuing its efforts to support the legitimate authorities in Lebanon and to deprive Lebanon's rancorous enemies of the opportunity to partition that fraternal country and undermine its Arabism.

In an exclusive statement published in the Damascus daily TISHRIN today, Iskandar said that the patriotism of any side in Lebanon is determined by that side's attitude toward Syria, because Syria has always stood and continues to stand by its firm principles rather than by individuals. When others change, they naturally clash with this Syrian stand, he added. Iskandar said: Events have proved that those who have clashed with the Syrian stand do not serve Lebanese or Arab interests. Iskandar pointed out that in its pan-Arab stands, Syria cannot compromise its goals, abandon its principles, or accept any pressure or threats from anyone.

The information minister said that agents Haddad and Shidyaq [rightist militia commanders in southern Lebanon] and their clique are considered agents under Lebanese law and, therefore, they must be tried on the charge of high treason which they have committed against the homeland.

Iskandar stressed that the Lebanese Army must go to the south and that Syria has been and still is concerned about the rebuilding of Lebanon's state institutions. He also stressed that Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis has enjoyed and is still enjoying the respect and appreciation of Syria. He said that Syria is with Sarkis in all the steps he is taking to rebuild the state and to establish its authority and influence throughout Lebanon as well as to crush all the armed gangs which are obstructing the work of the government and trying to replace it.

Iskandar affirmed that the current dispute in the Arab homeland is not a Syrian-Egyptian dispute, but an Arab dispute with As-Sadat because of his treason, defeatism and deviation from Arab unanimity. By rejecting As-Sadat's plan, Syria reflects the real Arab stand. There can be no agreement or dialog with As-Sadat as long as the way between Cairo and Tel Aviv remains open and as long as As-Sadat insists on proceeding with his policy which is harmful to the Arab nation.

Iskandar said that the United States is determined to save As-Sadat but without giving him any services or gains. He stressed the importance of pooling Arab resources in our continuous battle with the Zionist enemy and with those who are collaborating with him and deviating from the will of the Arab nation.

AL-BA'TH: DOCUMENT INCRIMINATES AL-JUMAYYIL, SHAM'UN

NC301106Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1024 GMT 30 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Damascus, 30 Jul--The Syrian newspaper AL-BA'TH published today a historic document incriminating the head of the Lebanese Phalangist Party, Pierre al-Jumayyil, and the head of the National Liberal Party in Lebanon, Camille Sham'un, of cooperating with Israel. This document includes a letter written in French from Pierre al-Jumayyil to Shim'on Peres, the then general director of the Israeli Defense Ministry, on 21 May 1958. In the letter, Al-Jumayyil asks Peres to send the remainder of the $900,000 on which Pierre al-Jumayyil and Zionist Yuval Benyamin had agreed in Paris in order to fight the United Arab Republic.

Following is the text of the photocopy of the letter, which the newspaper publishes on its first pages: "Dear Mr Peres: As Mr Yuval Benyamin and I agreed in Paris, you must insure payment of the $900,000 which have been allocated for the implementation of the plan, which you know about and which will lead to resisting the influence of the United Arab Republic and its supporters in Lebanon.

"On our part, we have carried out several continuous and definitive actions. Despite this, you have not met the terms of our agreement except for sending a small amount of the sum agreed upon. Under the circumstances, I insist that you immediately send the full amount. Otherwise, implementation of the plan which must be pursued will be endangered."

Second Document

NC311044Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0950 GMT 31 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Damascus, 31 July--The Syrian newspaper AL-BA'TH today published a serious document incriminating Camille Sham'un of conspiring to settle the Jews in Syria and Lebanon.

The document, written in English in Sham'un's handwritting, notes that on 27 May 1953, an agreement was concluded among Marquis (Defrej), George Bey Thabit, Gabriel Trad, Nacula Dumani, Rashid Bey Hamadah, and Camille Sham'un on implementing the proposal made by Mr "Incognito," who attended the meeting at which the agreement was reached. The proposal called for the formation of a committee including the above-named persons to select and purchase land in Syria and Lebanon and in the Alawite area to secure the settlement of the Jewish immigrants who had been permitted to settle there.

The document, from which the name of the sponsor of the proposal is deleted, says that this committee had been assigned to designate the areas which would be bought.

Yesterday the newspaper published a document charging Pierre al-Jumayyil with dealing with Israel and receiving money from Shim'on Peres since 1958.

LIBYA

AT-TURAYKI HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN BELGRADE

LD300434Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The brother foreign secretary confirmed that since the Great September Revolution, the Jamahiriyah is among the few countries--if not the only one--that applies a nonalined policy truly and consistently in its relations with the various blocs. This policy has enabled it to play a big role in Arab, African and world policy.

At a press conference held Saturday night in Belgrade, the brother foreign secretary stressed that the result of the liberation of the Jamahiriyah is that it is waging battles against the forces of exploitation and world monopoly linked with colonialism.

Dr at-Turayki also stressed that the Jamahiriyah has condemned and opposed interventions in Africa, and that brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was the first to say Africa for the Africans, and that African problems should be solved by Africans alone. The Jamahiriyah is still applying these pronouncements seriously and sincerely.

In reply to a question concerning terrorism the brother foreign secretary questioned the meaning of terrorism. He said that if it is in support of and to consolidate weak peoples, then it is an honor for the Jamahiriyah to stand by those peoples. If, however, what is meant by terrorism is subversion, consolidation of racial and Zionist forces and toppling of regimes that refuse to be allies to colonialism, then it is the United States--helped by colonialist states and those who revolve in its orbit--that supports and consolidates this type of terrorism.

The brother foreign secretary said brother leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, is strongly concerned that the nonalined movement be effective in what is going on in the world, serving the peoples and humanitarian issues in a positive way.

Dr at-Turayki said that nonalinement is not a garment to be worn only on occasions. Rather it is a positive action and tangible reality on which our policies should be based.

As to the neutrality of the Mediterranean, Dr at-Turayki stressed that the Jamahiriyah has exerted great efforts in that respect (?which have been embodied) in consolidating the neutrality of Malta, helping to bring about its liberation and complete its sovereignty over its soil.

The brother foreign secretary concluded his press conference by saying: The Jamahiriyah is cooperating with (?other) states in order to bring the world states, big and small, rich and poor, (closer together).

It gives priority to cooperation with the developing countries and considers it of great importance to help them realize their emancipation from the circles of monopolies, influence and exploitation.

## MOROCCO

### MOROCCO WILL NOT ATTEND NONALINED CONFERENCE IN HAVANA

LD292000Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1910 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] M'hamed Boucetta, the minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, held a press conference today before leaving Belgrade in which he declared that Morocco will refuse to agree to the final draft resolution which fixes the date and the venue of the coming nonalined summit conference if it is to be held in Havana, the Cuban capital.

Boucetta proposed the postponement of this conference until more favorable circumstances are present and a better understanding of matters is achieved. The minister added that Morocco is not against Cuba as a state, regime or an ideology. But he said no to the landing of Cuban troops in Africa. Boucetta explained that what is unacceptable is not the line of a certain ideology but the desire to impose this ideology through foreign troops. Therefore in the current circumstances, at a time when scores or thousands of Cuban troops are in Africa, we cannot participate in a summit conference in Havana.

Boucetta said he cannot say precisely how many states share Morocco's view on this question but he said he believes that many states have adopted the same stand even though they have not said so publicly. Therefore the minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation said that consultations should take place after the foreign minister's conference to resolve the issue.

Boucetta explained that among the proposals put forward in Belgrade were proposals calling for a return to the principles which define the idea of alinement, reorganize action of the structural framework of the movement, and giving the Coordination Bureau a democratic character because its current programs are not reassuring.

### STATEMENT ON WITHDRAWAL FROM HAVANA YOUTH FESTIVAL

LD302114Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] The Moroccan youth delegation to the International Youth Festival in Havana has issued the following statement:

International youth and student festivals are of great significance in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction in order to strengthen the ties of friendship and solidarity against imperialism between peoples and their youth. As a member of the international progressive youth, Moroccan youth have always shown special consideration for such demonstrations, participated in all international festivals and worked for the cause of strengthening and expanding the international anti-imperialist youth front.

The Moroccan National Committee for (?Culture) deems it necessary to explain that the desire of the Moroccan youth to participate in the festival activities has been faced with several difficulties. For the last few months the committee has been exerting efforts with the permanent committee in order to clarify the orientation of the festival, which opposes the Moroccan people's territorial integrity, in particular by the invitation of the so-called Saharan Democratic Arab Republic.

This is a direct encroachment on the struggle being carried out by the Moroccan people against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism and reaction. Since its arrival in Cuba the Moroccan national committee has tried anew to get clarification, but unfortunately as of a few hours before the opening of the festival these efforts were to no avail. The constructive proposals and discussions that took place between the Moroccan committee and the Cuban national committee (?for culture) and the permanent committee had the same result.

In spite of all these steps the permament committee insisted on its stand, which can be summarized as follows:

The participation of the POLISARIO Front and hoisting of its flag at the opening ceremony;

Holding meetings on the Western Sahara and preventing Moroccan youth from presenting their viewpoint;

Limiting the participation of Moroccan youth in the various (?seminars), especially those related to Africa and the Middle East at a time when Moroccan youth are doing their best to express their solidarity with the struggling peoples.

These resolutions will help to render the festival a demonstration against the deeply rooted hopes of the Moroccan youth and people. Therefore, three of the four organizations constituting the National Committee for (?Culture)--the Istiqlal Youth, the Unionist Youth and the Moroccan Working Youth--find themselves forced, out of a sense of duty, to withdraw from this festival. These organizations stress that they will never allow this attitude to be exploited by imperialism and reaction in their aggressions against the struggle of the peoples, and in particular against the Cuban revolution. These organizations appeal to all democratic, student and youth organizations to work for the success of the spirit of unity, democracy and friendship as well as solidarity against imperialism in the cause of the supreme interests of the international progressive youth movement.

## SUDAN

### PRESIDENT NUMAYRI CARRIES OUT CABINET RESHUFFLE

JN291606Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1558 GMT 29 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 29 July--It was announced here today that Gen Bashir Muhammad 'Ali, minister of defense; Ma'mun 'Awad Abu Zayd, minister of energy and mining; 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Abdallah, minister of transport; Lt Gen Muhammad 'Uthman Hashim, chief of staff of the Sudanese Armed Forces; and Attorney General Hasan 'Umar Ahmad have been dismissed from their posts. A decision issued by Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri also includes the dismissal of the governors of Nile and East Equatoria Provinces.

Under this reshuffle, President Numayri assumes the post of defense minister while Maj Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, deputy chief of staff, assumes the post of chief of staff with the rank of lieutenant general.

The post of minister of energy and mining was given to Sharif at-Tuhami and the post of minister of transport was given to Ahmad 'Abd al-Karim Badri. Mahdi al-Fahl was appointed attorney general and Mahdi Mustafa al-Hadi, the current speaker of the People's Assembly, was appointed governor of Khartoum.

Muhammad Mahjub was appointed minister of state in addition to his current post as press adviser to President Numayri. Dr Yusuf Mikahil Nakhit was appointed minister of state and legal adviser to the president of the republic. Bashir ash-Shaykh Bashir was appointed adviser to the president of the republic on local government.

Two new governors were also appointed to replace those dismissed from the above mentioned provinces. The changes also affected some posts in the Sudanese Socialist Union.

Changes in SSU

JN291907Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1824 GMT 29 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 29 July--Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri tonight carried out changes in the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU]. These came in line with his earlier decision tonight to carry out a cabinet reshuffle under which a key figure, Gen Bashir Muhammad 'Ali, was dismissed from his post in the Defense Ministry and the SSU. The SSU changes include the appointment of Dr Hasan at-Turabi, leader of the Moslem Brotherhood in Sudan, as secretary of information and foreign affairs, replacing Ma'mun 'Awad Abu Zayd, who has become assistant secretary general for ideology and propaganda in the SSU.

The changes also include the dismissal of Dr Mansur Khalid from all his constitutional and political posts as a member of the SSU Political Bureau, assistant secretary general for ideology and propaganda, and chairman of the board of directors of the AS-SAHAFAH publishing house. It is known that for several years in the past Dr Mansur Khalid occupied the posts of foreign minister and assistant to the president of the republic.

Abu al-Qasim Hashim was dismissed from his post as assistant secretary general of factional organizations but retained his post as chairman of the [word indistinct] council. Philip Obang was also dismissed from the SSU Secretariat in Upper Nile Province and appointed ambassador in the Foreign Ministry.

Omdurman Radio Report

LD292100 [Editorial Report LD/EA] Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic at 1700 GMT on 29 July reports that "the president of the republic has issued a decree on the formation of the Regional Secretariat of the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU] and another decree dismissing a number of those holding constitutional and ministerial posts and appointing others."

At this point the broadcast becomes unmonitorable until a list of names is heard, presumably members of the SSU who are being relieved of their duties.

The radio is then heard to report: "It has also been decided to relieve the following of the posts mentioned after their names: "Abu al-Wasim Mashim, assistant secretary general for information and foreign affairs; Dr Mansur Khalid, member of the Political Bureau, assistant secretary general for ideology and propaganda and chairman of the board of directors of AS-SAHAFAH publishing house; Gen Bashir Muhammad 'Ali, member of the Political Bureau and assistant secretary general for the regular forces; Philip Obang, secretary of the SSU in Upper Nile Province; (?Iskandar Majid), secretary of the SSU in Eastern Equatoria Province; (?Fahd Awad), secretary of the SSU in Nile Province; Mukhtar at-Tayyib, secretary of the SSU in Khartoum Province.

"The following have been appointed to the posts mentioned after their names: Mamun Awad Abu Zayd, assistant secretary general for ideology and propaganda; 'Abd ar-Rahman Abdullah, assistant secretary general for group organizations; Dr Hasan Abdullah at-Turabi, assistant secretary general for information and foreign affairs; Maj Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, assistant secretary general for the regular forces; Mahdi Mustafa al-Hadi, secretary of the SSU in Khartoum Province; (Ojwan Dak), secretary of the SSU in Upper Nile Province; Sad Awad, head of the local people's government office at the Secretariat General of the SSU; Mukhtar at-Tayyib, secretary of the SSU in (?Nile) Province; (Stanley Ago Didi), secretary of the SSU in Eastern Equatoria Province.

"The president of the republic also issued a decree relieving the following of the posts mentioned after their names: Ma'mun 'Awad Abu Zayd, minister of energy and mining; 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Abdullahi, minister of transport; Gen Bashir Muhammad 'Ali, minister of defense; Dr Hasan 'Umar Ahmad, attorney general; Sad Awad, governor of Nile Province; (?Iskadar Majid), governor of Eastern Equatoria Province; Philip Obang, governor of Upper Nile Province; and Mukhtar at-Tayyib, governor of Khartoum Province.

"His excellency also issued a decree appointing the following to the posts mentioned after their names: Mandi Mustafa al-Hadi, governor of Khartoum Province; Mustafa 'Uthman Hasan, minister of transport; Ahmad 'Abd al-Karim Badri, minister of communications; Dr Sharif at-Tunami, minister of energy and mining; Mahdi al-Fahl, attorney general; Dr Yusuf Mikhail [name indistinct], minister of state, legal adviser to the presidency of the republic; Muhammad Mahjub, minister of state, press adviser to the president of the republic; Ash-Shaykh Bashir ash-Shaykh, minister of state, adviser to the president of the republic for local people's government affairs; Yasin Hakim, minister of state in the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources; Mukhtar at-Tayyib, deputy minister, governor of Nile Province; (Ojwan Dak), deputy minister, governor of Upper Nile Province; (Stanley Ago Didi), deputy minister, governor of Eastern Equatoria Province.

"The president of the republic has issued a decree appointing Philip Obang ambassador at the Foreign Ministry, a decree relieving Lt Gen Muhammad 'Uthman Hashim of his post as chief of staff of the People's Armed Forces, and a decree appointing Maj Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil chief of staff of the People's Armed Forces with promotion to the rank of lieutenant general.

"The SUDAN NEWS AGENCY has reported that the president of the republic has assumed the duties of minister of defense."

## BRIEFS

SAUDI FUNDS FOR TUNISIA--Al Qayrawan, 29/7/78, TAP--An agreement was signed today by the Tunisian minister of equipment and the deputy chairman of the Saudi Development Fund. According to the agreement, the Saudi Development Fund is to lend Tunisia 243 million riyals, that is about 30.37 million dinars, for the financing of the Sidi S'ad Dam. The project is intended to protect Al Qayrawan from floods and to reclaim about 4,000 hectares. [Tunis TAP in Arabic 1340 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD]

BEGIN REACTS TO AS-SADAT'S 27 JULY REMARKS

TA2811O3Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 28 Jul 78 p 1 TA

[By Arye Zimmuqi]

[Text] "Despite the personal blows As-Sadat dealt me I welcome the fact that he is prepared to continue the peace initiative." This was how Prime Minister Menahem Begin reacted this morning to President as-Sadat's speech yesterday.

In a talk with me, the prime minister also added that "it should not be forgotten that As-Sadat is far from acknowledging 'the failure of the peace initiative' in the face of the position of the rejectionist countries."

PERES INTERVIEWED ON AS-SADAT'S LATEST MOVES

TA2811142Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 28 Jul 78 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] Do As-Sadat's latest moves signify a change in his positions? Correspondent Avraham Lalo spoke with Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres on this issue. [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Peres, yesterday's speech by As-Sadat, the withdrawal of the delegation from Egypt--do these point to a step back or freeze in the political negotiations process?

[Answer] They serve as an attempt to change the paths of the negotiations and, in my opinion, to place a greater emphasis on U.S. mediation and a smaller emphasis on direct contact.

[Question] Placing the emphasis on U.S. involvement--is this good for Israel? Does this mean greater pressure on Israel?

[Answer] At my meeting with British Prime Minister Callaghan he asked me the same question and I told him that I highly recommend that the Americans not come out with their own plan because an American plan would serve as a target for arrows from all sides and I doubt that it would advance the negotiations. In my opinion, direct negotiations between us and Egypt are preferable, via the Americans and with their participation, but they should not be a third party. It is clear that if the Americans become a third party and not a provider of services between the sides this will make progress in the negotiations very difficult.

[Question] What, in your opinion, should the Israeli Government do to get the negotiations back to direct contact between the two countries?

[Answer] I have thought a lot about the issue of Al-'Arish and Santa Katerina. I am not sure that the term, not a grain of sand in Sinai to As-Sadat, is a wise term. Why shouldn't we give one or two grains or a sack? If we really want to see a possibility of [word indistinct] an important partner in negotiations over Judaea and Samaria, that there be progress in the direct negotiations between us and Egypt, then this would certainly have been a good opening. First, we should have been discreet and kept the secrecy of the proposal, we should have clarified it properly and this would have given us another opening and path for direct dialog between Egypt and Israel on the issues that have to be resolved between Isreal and Egypt.

[Question] To touch upon the issue of a territorial compromise for a moment, it appears that yesterday's speech strengthens the prime minister's claim that President as-Sadat is not prepared to concede even one grain of land.

[Peres] Territorial compromise is not the opening position in the negotiations. This is the way that the negotiations should end. I am not too strongly impressed by opening positions nor by public statements. The negotiations begin with lack of agreement and the point of agreement is the territorial compromise. What are the alternatives? Either we annex Judaea and Samaria or we concede everything. [end recording]

DETAILS OF 30 JULY CABINET SESSION REPORTED

TA301714Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 30 Jul 78 TA

[Excerpt] At its weekly session today, the cabinet heard a report on the talks with special U.S. Envoy Alfred Atherton. Here is the report of political correspondent Yosi La'or:

The cabinet last week held a political discussion, at which it endorsed the new formula on the subject of sovereignty and territorial compromise. Next week as well, the cabinet will hold a political discussion to conclude the Vance talks in Jerusalem. Thus, this week, in between the political discussions, the cabinet made do with a report on the Atherton talks in Jerusalem. Those who reviewed the situation: the prime minister and the foreign minister. A number of ministers asked questions to obtain clarifications. The prime minister and the foreign minister gave the replies.

The cabinet secretary reported that the subject of the return of the military mission from Egypt had not been discussed. Answering questions by correspondents about why a central subject of this sort has not been discussed, the cabinet secretary said that everybody knew that the mission had been returned, and nothing further ought to be added. It seems the cabinet is interested in reducing as much as possible the treatment in public of the issue of the return of the mission.

The cabinet decided today that in the talks with the U.S. secretary of state Israel would be represented by the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs. The committee has not been given new guidelines for the talks with Vance.

IDF STRENGTHENS ANTITERRORIST MEASURES IN JORDAN VALLEY

TA301406Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 30 Jul 78 p 1 TA

[By Shim'on Weiss]

[Text] The growing assumption in Israel is that the Syrians are encouraging the terrorists to change the venue of their anti-Israeli activities and move from the northern, Lebanese region to the region of the Jordan Valley. It has been learned that the IDF has taken measures to frustrate terrorist entry from Jordan.

ITIM reports that yesterday a molotov cocktail was hurled at the gates of the old administration building in Nablus. There were no casualties and no damage was caused.

U.S. WANTS 'SECRECY SCREEN' AROUND SINAI TALKS

TA3014l4Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 30 Jul 78 p 1 TA

[Text] According to knowledgeable Israeli sources the United States wants the discussions in Umm Khushayb to be conducted behind as big a screen of secrecy as possible, far from the communications media.

According to these sources the Americans believe that the removal of the representatives of the communications media from the site of the deliberations and the secrecy of the talks will facilitate the negotiations between Israel and Egypt "which have entered a most complicated and delicate phase."

Nevertheless, it was reported that before the continuation of the negotiations is finally decided on Jerusalem and Cairo expect to hear the new U.S. proposals for bridging the gap between the parties. Jerusalem and Cairo also expect to hear to what extent the Israeli Government will be compelled to take new decisions.

According to observers, President as-Sadat, in ousting the Israeli military delegation from Egypt, has created a new lever with which to pressure the United States to raise proposals of its own.

OFFICIALS REACT 'MODERATELY' TO DELEGATION RECALL

TA281109Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 28 Jul 78 p 1 TA

[Text] The return of the military delegation from Alexandria caused moderate reactions among senior governmental circles.

The recent Egyptian move was also discussed during consultations planned some time ago and held yesterday. The assessment emerging from the consultations is that despite As-Sadat's decision to send the military delegation back he is being careful to maintain additional channels of communications.

Governmental sources yesterday emphasized that sending the delegation back did not come as a surprise and that hints about such a move were apparent a few weeks ago. The sources claimed that Israel cannot subject its moves to Egyptian pressure as that demonstrated in the decision to send the delegation back.

WEIZMAN THANKS AL-JAMASI FOR HOSTING DELEGATION

TA281137Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 28 Jul 78 p 1 TA

[By Ze'ev Schiff]

[Excerpts] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman yesterday sent a message of thanks to Egyptian War Minister al-Jamasi for the hospitality and good services provided by Egypt to the IDF delegation for over half a year. The message was sent after the return of the military delegation to Israel and it was transferred to Egypt via the Americans.

Colonel Hekhal emphasized the sympathetic treatment of the Egyptians which lasted until the very last stage. The Egyptian liaison officers made every effort, just as in the past, to take care of all the needs of the IDF people. Personal relationships were formed with some of them.

It should be noted that both Weizman and Al-Jamasi attached special importance to the existence of these ties in Egypt although the delegation itself did not hold any negotiations, leaving this job for the defense minister in his brief visits to Egypt. [paragraph continues]

As may be recalled, the foreign press reported that via the IDF delegation Israel transferred to Egypt, among other things, an announcement about opening the Litani Operation in southern Lebanon. This announcement helped reassure the Egyptians since the Israeli defense minister, according to those reports, took care to notify Egypt that this was a police operation and Israel did not intend to remain in southern Lebanon.

The essential change is that from now on contact will be maintained only through the United States. It is well known that Weizman does not support the idea of the Americans playing too important a role in the negotiations. According to him, the personal tie, not involving other elements, is important as well, even if those other elements have an interest in the matter and want the dispute to be settled. This personal link also helped both overt and covert contacts, the importance of which was emphasized by President as-Sadat in his recent meeting with Weizman in Salzburg.

In view of these facts, the Defense Ministry does not accept the explanation given by the prime minister to the effect that the expulsion of the military delegation from Egypt does not mean a thing. According to Defense Ministry sources, this act of expulsion is significant and should not have been described this way. According to them, it would have been better to attribute the responsibility for this essential change to the Egyptians.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM AL-JAMASI

NC300919Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 30 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Egyptian Defense Minister 'Abd al-Ghani al-Jamasi has replied to a message sent by 'Ezer Weizman before the Israeli delegation left Alexandria. Weizman had thanked Al-Jamasi for the good treatment accorded to the delegation members. In his reply, the Egyptian defense minister expresses hope for the continuation of contacts.

PRESS COMMENTS ON 'NEW' ISRAELI PEACE PLAN

28 July DAVAR

TA281623Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 28 Jul 78 p 15 TA

[Hanna Zemer commentary]

[Text] What happened between 18 June and 23 July? How is it that the government was able, last Sunday, to lend its approval and blessing to the "private" proposal made by the foreign minister at Leeds Castle and heartily declare that Israel will be ready, when the 5 years of autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza are up, to discuss the question of sovereignty over these territories--whereas this formula had been sheer anathema to the cabinet at its session only 5 weeks earlier.

At that session the government agreed, following repeated discussions, on its replies to the U.S. questions. The formula which the cabinet now finds "kosher" would probably also have satisfied the Egyptians then, and it would most certainly have satisfied the Americans. But it was not adopted, and the semantic difference which aroused the government's quibbling led to public criticism in Washington, a further erosion of our status in the eyes of public opinion and increased exacerbation in relations with Egypt.

Nor is this the sum of the damage. The worst of it is that this flexibility would have been adequate, had it come at the right time, but it is no longer enough, coming belatedly as it does. The same happened with the government's interpretation of Resolution 242--which incidentally contradicted the legal adviser's view and was retracted after many protestations and pretexts, once the damage had been done--and the same thing happened to Israel's readiness to discuss sovereignty for the West Bank.

All this, as now transpires, was for nothing, for it turns out now that this very same government is capable of adopting a different, more flexible, formula without any external occurrence having taken place to justify such a change in its approach. The damage stemmed from the reasoning within the government.

What are those internal elements within the government, compelling it to toughness yesterday, and permitting it flexibility today? In my opinion it is important to find the answer to this question, since it probably holds the key to understanding other retreats as well, when the government backed down from its political stands after the damage had already been done as a result of its initial position.

MK Glass recounted before the MAFDAL faction how the prime minister this week explained to the cabinet that he had in fact felt 5 weeks ago that the more flexible stand of discussing the sovereignty question could have been adopted--only he did not express this view at the time, as he feared a government crisis and did not have the strength to cope with such a situation as he was ill. The MAFDAL ministers were present at the faction meeting when this was related, and had no reservations to make in this respect. There is a saying to the effect that silence implies assent.

Were there really a need to bring home once again the legitimacy of a discussion regarding the state of health of political leaders, then this could well have been such a case, we certainly need not exaggerate and go so far as to adopt the American formula of threshing out this issue--to the point of exposing scars to the eye of the TV cameras, as did President Johnson--and we must on no account look for illness where there is none; but there is absolutely no room for preaching to us delicately on a question which most definitely carries public weight. The right to privacy is the right of every private person, whose acts and functions do not influence the fate of the public.

On the "Moqed" on Wednesday evening--and we may note with satisfaction that the prime minister appeared perfectly healthy --Mr Begin confirmed the entire version as recounted by Mr Glass, except for the point of his ill health. He did not, indeed, deny it in so many words, but we are prepared to assume for this particular purpose that it was incorrect. However, the question remains--what happened between 18 June and the 23 July that enabled the prime minister to change the stand of his cabinet without there having been a crisis and without any external event having occurred?

There are a number of versions current here among the commentators. The most popular is that the foreign minister changed his stand. Why did the foreign minister change his stand? On this, too, there are several versions. Some believe that Moshe Dayan was alarmed by the public reactions to his position, which was more extremist than Begin's, after he had explained his desertion and defection to the Likud government by the desire to moderate its stands.

I am more inclined to believe another version, according to which the fundamental differences of opinion in the government were purely personal jealousy. After 'Ezer Weizman adopted dovish stands Dayan had no choice but to entrench himself behind his hawkish positions. For 'Ezer had a clear edge in the contest. Since the recall, by As-Sadat, of his political delegation from Jerusalem, all direct contacts with Egypt were Weizman's. If I read correctly between the lines, this was also the feeling of the Americans, who tried very hard to obtain a meeting for Dayan with As-Sadat, and did not succeed, and also took other steps to balance the internal competitive positions here. So we have Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil. True, he is not the president, and his influence on As-Sadat is less than that of Al-Jamasi, but a discussion with him, with the participation of Vance, is definitely something, and thus the psychological background was created for renewed flexibility on Dayan's part.

If this version is true--and I believe it to be--that is sad indeed. But such things are not all that unlikely in politics, and quite a few events in history took place against a personal background. Besides, it is an ill wind that blows no one good, so that even if this is the true version, then the fact that our military delegation has been returned from Egypt is not all bad--although it has cut off the near-to-last remnant of the direct negotiations we have wanted so badly all these years, and which we maintained for a term of 9 months without its giving birth to anything. From now we go back to negotiations under clear U.S. mediation, and 'Ezer no longer has his official edge. Perhaps that will help to realize the wish of certain international elements and harness the two horses to the buggy in such a way that they both pull in the same direction, instead of going opposite ways.

Perhaps, and if it turns out to be the case, maybe there is something ahead for us, not peace--although everyone admits that As-Sadat is ready for peace but he wants it on his terms, contrary to Israel that wants it on its terms. Therefore, the peace of which the prime minister spoke in Ismailia as the only conceivable agreement (this is in answer to my question whether, in the light of the abysmal differences of opinion on the West Bank issue something more partial could perhaps be thought of) can no longer even form a target. Just as the prime minister ran too fast and too far at first, so he is now lagging behind, and his further steps have come too late and are too little.

But maybe, with the Lord's help, and if it be His will, and with the help of the United States, which will mediate and arrange a compromise not only between Israel and Egypt but among Israel's cabinet ministers as well, we could reach some sort of partial agreement. Maybe.

28 July HA'AREZ

TA281253Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 28 Jul 78 pp 18, 24 TA

[By 'Uzzi Benziman]

[Excerpts] Last week, Monday night, at the sealed-off Leeds Castle, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance held a lengthy talk. Dayan opened it with a surprising statement: Since Egypt resumed direct contacts with Israel, he said, and since the discussion of peace plans by both parties has begun, I declare that we shall be ready to discuss after 5 years the question of the sovereignty over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. I declare further that should a territorial compromise proposal be forthcoming, we shall discuss it seriously.

The surprised U.S. secretary of state reacted: "This is encouraging." Dayan emphasized that this was merely his own view, but he was convinced that if the Leeds talks ended in positive results, he would be able to persuade the cabinet to adopt his position. Vance understood, no doubt, that Dayan was speaking also on behalf of Menahem Begin.

Before departing for Leeds, Dayan held consultations with Begin in which he claimed that meeting points had to be found between the Israeli and the Egyptian positions, so that the two countries could refrain from moving along parallel lines. Dayan and Begin concluded that the fact that direct contacts between Israel and Egypt have been resumed and that a discussion based on the plans for settlement by both countries has begun might well serve as an opportune point of reference. Thus, the developments facilitated explaining the change in the declared position of the cabinet.

Dayan had been authorized to give Vance an Israeli answer that was totally different from the one the cabinet gave to the United States on 18 June. At that time it was stated that Israel would be ready to discuss at the end of 5 years the "nature of the future relations" between Israel, Jordan and the autonomy. This time Dayan mentioned willingness to discuss the future sovereignty of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, as well as a territorial compromise.

Dayan returned home and reported to Begin and Weizman on the talks at the castle. It had been agreed that Dayan would propose to the cabinet to adopt his statement to Vance. On Sunday this week, the cabinet members learned of the declared change of policy. The cabinet discussed the formulation of the statement that Dayan would deliver in the Knesset the next day. Dayan said that for reasons of good publicity it would be better to begin with the second topic (which mentions the willingness to discuss a territorial compromise), rather than with the first topic (which reasserts that Israel will not return to the 1967 lines). But, Dayan said, in order to emphasize our position of not withdrawing to the former lines, it is better to leave the statement in its original sequence of topics.

The foreign minister thought that the first topic deserved to be formulated more firmly, but it happened to be Menahem Begin, of all people, who proposed a formulation stressing Israel's adherence to the following premises only: A refusal to return to the 1967 lines; a refusal to agree to only minimal border modifications; a refusal of Arab sovereignty over the territories, even if that be accompanied with security arrangements. Dayan proposed to explain this position by reasons of "security and principle," as well as "practical and national" reasons, while Begin recommended the omission of the term "nationalistic." The original version said, "were a specific proposal for a peace treaty forthcoming (Israel would be ready to discuss a territorial compromise)" but the cabinet decided to replace the word "specific" with the term "concrete."

Into the discussion of Dayan's statement was incorporated the report of 'Ezer Weizman on his talk with As-Sadat. In Salzburg 2 weeks ago, the Egyptian president impressed the defense minister with his sincere desire to make peace (Dayan emerged similarly impressed by the Egyptian delegation at Leeds) and with a chance of reaching an understanding with him on the practical components of the settlement. As-Sadat, however, requested a gesture: Civilian administration in Al-'Arish and Santa Katerina: ("What will you do if I land by helicopter on Santa Katerina and start praying? Will you shoot at me?" As-Sadat asked Weizman).

Begin conceived an idea: to exploit As-Sadat's request for a gesture in order to examine the possibility of reaching a special settlement with him regarding Al-'Arish and Santa Katerina; to abstain from efforts at reaching a comprehensive peace treaty, and to prefer special agreements, which will gradually introduce a state of peace. Accordingly, the formula of an answer has been selected, which opened with "my friend, the president," and which was followed up with probings for a renewal of the personal link between the two leaders, to discuss As-Sadat's request. At the same time, the message was clear: meanwhile, the request is being rejected. In the Knesset Begin even went out of his way to say that he wouldn't give a "grain of sand" to As-Sadat.

The day before yesterday, with the first hints about As-Sadat's intention to return the military mission to Israel, unofficial consultations were taking place among a number of ministers who wished to examine the possibility of sending an additional, appeasing message to As-Sadat. Begin rejected the initiative and proposed to wait until Thursday morning. In the meantime, the report on the return of the IDF delegation reached us.

28 July HAZOFE

TA281339Y Tel Aviv HAZOFE in Hebrew 28 Jul 78 p 3 TA

[Ya'aqov Edelstein commentary]

[Text] What happened this week in the political arena--the cordial atmosphere with which the Leeds Castle discussions ended, after which the softening of the cabinet position occurred, according to Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's statement in the Knesset--is one of the strangest moves in Israel's foreign policy.

Only a month ago a struggle was waged in the cabinet on the answer to the U.S. question: What will happen after the 5 years of autonomy in Judaea and Samaria? 'Ezer Weizman and the DMC ministers proposed a more positive answer, while the prime minister and his foreign minister flatly rejected an answer that would state that the issue of sovereignty in Judaea and Samaria would be reexamined after 5 years. Dayan suggested the reply that Israel would be ready to discuss only the "nature of the future relations" between the territories and Israel, but not the permanent status of the area. His proposal has been adopted.

To justify this position, cabinet spokesmen issued detailed explanations, including "oral interpretations" on the part of Dayan, as to why it was altogether impossible to agree to discuss the question of sovereignty after 5 years, and why it was so dangerous to leave this question open for 5 years. Now, before you can say Jack Robinson, Moshe Dayan decided at the Leeds Castle discussions to change the entire line, and later he received cabinet approval of his position.

Dayan attempted with his softening proposal to kill two birds with one stone. The proposal says that "were a proposal for a peace treaty forthcoming, based on a territorial compromise, Israel would be ready, in accordance with what had been stated at earlier opportunities, to discuss it." This proposal stands in proximity with the position of the Alinement, which favors a territorial compromise. In the "Leeds talks" Dayan pressed the Egyptian foreign minister to tell him whether there was any sense in proposing a territorial compromise, and Kamil rejected the proposal outright. Thus Dayan disarmed the Alinement, which will now have to seek a different slogan, since that one has become useless.

The second proposal for more flexibility has to do with the question: What will happen after the 5 years of autonomy? Here Dayan suggested the following formula: "If the Israeli peace proposal for an administrative autonomy is accepted, Israel will be ready, after 5 years, to discuss the question of sovereignty in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District." In his statement in the Knesset, Dayan claimed that he had actually stated the same in his Knesset speech on 19 June when he said, among other things: "Also this subject of sovereignty which, according to the administrative autonomy proposal does not extend to these territories, will remain open, and should one of the parties wish to raise this subject--then the subject will be discussed after 5 years."

On the surface, everything looks as neat as can be. But this move makes us realize how decisive Dayan's influence on foreign policy and on the prime minister's thinking is. He is the helmsman in stipulating the lines of foreign policy.

What is the secret of the added flexibility and what is it needed for? It became clear in the Leeds talks that the U.S. position on the fundamental issue of withdrawal from Judaea and Samaria tends to approach the position of Egypt. That position of Carter's is consistent. The Carter administration maintains that there will be no move in the direction of peace unless Israel makes its position on that issue more flexible.

Dayan's formula was meant to prove that there is a softening in the position of the cabinet, albeit not a prior consent to a withdrawal from all the territories, but there is something to talk about. But this is opposed to Begin's fundamental position. How could he agree with such a formulation? How could the cabinet be dragged into following Moshe Dayan's political juggling? It has to be said that Dayan has a creative mind. He may have adopted a tougher position from the start, so as to have a second line ready to retreat to. It should be kept in mind, however, that the consent to discuss sovereignty is hinged on a reciprocal consent to accept the autonomy plan.

The question is whether the other side will as of now respect the basic positions of the Government of Israel.

HEAD OF STRATEGIC INSTITUTE WARNS AGAINST WAR

NC301255Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 30 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Reserve General Aharon Yariv, who heads the Institute of Strategic Studies at Tel Aviv University, has warned against the dangers of war even in the aftermath of a peace treaty.

Speaking to experts at the agricultural center, Yariv said such a war could be total and could threaten annihilation. Alternatively, the conflict could be a limited one containing a political threat or a war of attrition, bringing with it dangers to the economy and society at large.

Yariv also foresaw the possibility of a situation in which one party might cancel the peace treaty and would maintain a state of nonbelligerancy. Yariv also had a warning about what he called the demographic threat, which might arise in the event of peace. He said this will be no less substantial than the threat posed if Israel continues to control the territories.

ARENS INTERVIEWED ON RECENT EVENTS

NC291340Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 29 Jul 78 NC

[Text] To find out how Israel sees the immediate future in the light of this week's events, Shim'on Ayalon talked to Moshe Arens, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

Professor Arens said he did not want to second-guess President as-Sadat about the significance of his expulsion of the Israeli military delegation. But, essentially, he felt that too much effort was being expended on an issue that was, for Israel and Egypt, peripheral. [begin recording]

[Arens] The subject on which we can negotiate with the Egyptians to the point of concluding an agreement are the subjects of bilateral interest; namely, Sinai and the Gaza Strip. I think, as far as these areas are concerned, we really are very close to agreement. And the reason we are very close to agreement is that the Israeli peace proposals have been so far-reaching. In effect it has offered to return the sovereignty to all of Sinai back to the Egyptians. We still have some outstanding issues that have to do with our settlements and our air bases in this area in the sense that the Egyptians have let us know that they won't agree to us retaining control of the air bases and the settlements. But considering the ground that has already been covered--namely, the very large concession on the part of Israel, you might say what remains to be settled is possibly of minor significance as compared to where we started. The trouble is that the negotiations and the talking is being directed not at trying to resolve the outstanding issues between us and Egypt, but rather at the issues of Judaea and Samaria--the Palestinian Arab population in that area. And these are subjects on which we, in any case, cannot conclude anything with the Egyptians.

It takes talking to the Jordanians if we are going to come to an agreement. And that is why in my opinion a lot of the talk about the subject has really been quite fruitless.

[Question] Do you believe an agreement can be reached--that the Egyptians are willing to reach an agreement separately regarding all issues which involve Egypt?

[Answer] Well, I can see the possibility where the Egyptians would feel that they are not in a position--even though their specific claims between Egypt and Israel are satisfied or even though a compromise formula has been reached--that they feel they are not in a position to sign a peace agreement with Israel until such time, say, as another Arab country has also signed a peace agreement. And, in my opinion, the proper direction to take under these circumstances is to have an agreement with Egypt initialled; and have it agreed between us and Egypt that it will come into force; that it will be signed only at such time as we have also signed an agreement with the Jordanians. But, I really see no useful purpose served--this is an exercise in frustration--to continue to talk about problems of the West Bank with the Egyptians knowing full well that they are, in any case, not in a position to sign an agreement on this area.

[Question] What about the inclusion of the Jordanians in these talks, aren't there any signs, any hopes, that this may come about?

[Answer] Well, I suppose there are hopes. We have been waiting for the Jordanians to come and talk this for a very long time now. We know what some of the problems are. We know that there may be very little incentive for Husayn, not only to enter negotiation with us, but to conclude negotiations with us, because, on the one hand, he may not be very eager to absorb any of the Palestinian Arab population in the West Bank under his rule, and on the other hand, he is obviously not very eager to be an Arab sovereign who will sign an agreement that will provide for the area to be annexed to Israel. So, in many ways, Husayn maybe is saying to himself that his best bet is simply not to negotiate and have the situation remain as it is. After all, he is not in any danger. And so, maybe he has very little incentive to negotiate. This is part of the problem; as a matter of fact in many ways, I think this is the crux of the problem. [end recording]

MINISTER HOROWITZ INTERVIEWED ON POLITICAL ISSUES

TA2815O1Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 28 Jul 78 p 24 TA

[Interview with Commerce, Industry and Tourism Minister Yig'al Horowitz by Dov Goldstein--place and time not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] A few weeks ago Defense Minister Weizman proposed to the government to answer the U.S. questions by saying that at the end of the 5-year autonomy in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza the parties concerned will discuss the question of sovereignty over these regions. You objected to this firmly and the vague decision finally made talked about the "future relations." Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan now comes and tells the government that he proposed this wording to the Egyptian foreign minister at the Leeds conference and that the government upholds this proposal. What has happened? What changed over the last 5 weeks? Has the prime minister changed his mind and did you adhere to the maxim of "following the prime minister's vote?"

[Answer] I objected to the defense minister's proposal then and I am opposed to the foreign minister's proposal today. In any case, there is a difference between the two proposals. The foreign minister said that the permanent status will be discussed and not determined. The defense minister said that the permanent status will be determined.

[Question] Excuse me, sir, if I sound impolite, but what does it mean when one says: To discuss? Does it mean an academic discussion? Is it not in order to say that as a result of the discussion the issue of sovereignty over these regions will be determined?

What does the Israeli Government think, that all possible wisdom is gathered in the hall where it meets while stupidity prevails in the minds of the "blockheaded gentile?"

[Answer] I do not know what the other ministers think. If you ask me, I was opposed both to Weizman's and to Dayan's versions since I am opposed to every formula in which the danger of handing over Judaea, Samaria and Gaza to foreign rule is inherent. Really, in the last cabinet meeting 'Ezer Weizman sent me a note: If I had suggested what Dayan is suggesting now, you would have killed me.

[Question] I have been excited lately by the fabric...

[Answer] What? Can journalists get excited?

[Question] You may be surprised to hear this but they can, when something is truly touching. I have been excited by the fabric of relations between the prime minister and yourself. This warms the heart. The prime minister says he loves you and you, in public remarks, admire him as a man, a leader, a statesman and prime minister, and set out fiercely and stormily against his slanderers. There are a few questions called for then: A. Did the prime minister behave properly when he told a group a Knesset members and other listeners top secrets about MK Peres' trip to Morocco and King Husayn's request to confer with the head of the opposition in London?

[Answer] Some big secret! Well, really, let's not overblow matters. Let's not let people turn a mere mosquito into an elephant. I need not defend the prime minister. He does not need my defense. But, what is the matter? [paragraph continues]

...t has happened here? The prime minister told "the big secrets" to a group of ...sset members who were close to him. After As-Sadat visited Jerusalem--some big ...ecrets, oh my, my, my, what is involved in Mr Peres meeting with Morocco's king! ...t a big secret! And, even that matter of Husayn wanting to meet with Mr Peres! Ah! What a big secret! A big deal is made out of it! No disaster has occurred. Begin spoke; somebody published. No state secret was given away, no damage has been caused, and let not people go stark, raving mad and climb the walls....

[Question] Point B. Do you accept the prime minister's remark directed at the Alinement heads: "You will not receive exit permits for Egypt." Is it the prime minister who grants exit permits?

[Answer] Absolutely, absolutely. They are meeting in Europe... those great socialists... As-Sadat is one socialist and somebody else is another socialist... the socialist family. Peace negotiations are conducted by heads of states and their foreign ministers and not party leaders... Shim'on Peres, with all due respect and no offense meant... let it be absolutely and perfectly clear: it is the government that conducts negotiations with the heads of enemy states, be it in their countries or outside them, and not the... socialists.

They raised a loud outcry of help, S.O.S.... whew! Their mouths are shut and their steps are restricted... terrible, indeed! There were elections--do you remember? Yes, yes, there were elections on 17 May 1977. What was decided at the polls? It was decided that for at least 4 years, at least, the Alinement will sit down quietly and will not hold our negotiations for us. Then sit quietly please!

[Question] Point C. On Monday the prime minister said in the Knesset: "I will reveal a secret to you; the government intends to govern." This is a strange declaration, to say the least. Does it mean that the government has not governed so far and that from now on the big change will occur?

[Answer] The truth is that there are some matters to which the prime minister should pay more attention than he has so far. For example, the coordination among the ministers. He should not let every minister make statements abroad. The prime minister should also delve into economic and social matters. The political-defense and economic matters are, after all, interrelated. Our economic weakness can lead to a situation where all the political declarations and political positions will be doubted and will lead to calls for further pressure.

The prime minister should be "the master" of the government and its policy. His announcement that the Alinement heads, with all due respect, had better sit at home and not travel to conduct negotiations, is proof that there is a "master." This is the meaning of the phrase that the government will govern. It will govern! Believe me, it will govern!

[Question] Point D. I believe you, if you say... however, we are faced with the evidence given by MAFDAL MK Glass. He said that in the cabinet meeting this week Begin said: "I have always supported the idea that the sovereignty question (concerning Judaea, Samaria and Gaza) should be discussed, but if I had said this 5 weeks ago a governmental crisis would have been caused. I was sick then and did not have the strength to face this." Is this really so? Is MK Glass' evidence accurate?

[Answer] I do not give a report about the cabinet sessions in any sphere.

[Question] Other cabinet members confirmed to me the truth and accuracy of Glass' remarks and even added additional information.

[Answer] That's their business. I neither confirm nor deny. I do not give a report about cabinet meetings.

[Question] But you meet with the prime minister a lot....

[Answer] Yes, I often see him and talk with him.

[Question] Did you meet with him 5 weeks ago when the government was on the point of deciding on the wording of the answers to the Americans?

[Answer] Yes, we met and talked.

[Question] What was your impression then about his health?

[Answer] I felt he was weak but he was clearheaded and functioned.

[Question] With your permission, I will write down your definition: functioned properly, functioned well....

[Answer] Functioned. I said: functioned.

[Question] What do you think: Was the medical assessment published by the prime minister's physician accurate?

[Answer] I am not a physician. I have no pretensions in this sphere.

[Question] Did the prime minister's weakness, as you defined it, affect other governmental decisions apart from the answers to the United States?

[Answer] Leave this topic...leave this...I know the prime minister closely from the very day I entered the Knesset in 1969. I am very close to him. I can tell you that he is a clearheaded, intelligent and self-controlled person. All the claims against him are wicked... all this talk, that he is sick and cannot function, is character assassination. To hear all this from the Labor Party members...Eshkol was slowly dying for months and nobody said a single word. Golda was sick for years and nodoby ran like a mad dog to bite her. Peres and his colleagues though are running and biting, are running and biting.

[Question] What did you tell the prime minister 5 weeks ago when you found him weak?

[Answer] I told him to be a "master! To govern! To prove that he is master of the house."

[Question] Did he prove this?

[Answer] He...he was weak. He apparently had difficulty proving...

[Question] The doctors said he was healthy...

[Answer] I am not a doctor.

[Question] The prime minister supported Dayan's formula that after 5 years of autonomy in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, sovereignty over these regions will be discussed. Is there here a retreat in Mr Begin's positions.

[Answer] I do not know. I hope not. I think that the prime minister's intention to discuss sovereignty is not a concession on his part. This is not a commitment to make a decision which means a withdrawal from the territories and extending foreign sovereignty over them.

EGYPTIAN VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD280730Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1700 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Husni Mubarak, the vice president of Egypt, arrived in Tehran from Morocco at 0350 and was welcomed at Mehrabad airport by Mr Mo'inian, the shah's private secretary; Mr Rostam Amir-Bakhtiari, deputy grand master of ceremonies at the imperial court; the ambassador of Egypt; and ambassadors of Islamic countries at the imperial court.

Received by Shah

LD290940Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0900 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] The shahanshah aryamehr received in audience Mr Husni Mubarak, vice president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in Ramsar Imperial Palace at noon today. During this audience Mr Husni Mubarak presented the shahanshah aryamehr with a message from His Excellency Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. Mr Husni Mubarak had a private luncheon with his imperial majesty. The Egyptian vice president arrived in Tehran last night for a 24-hour visit to our country, and he will be leaving Tehran this afternoon.

Political observers consider as important today's meeting with Husni Mubarak, the Egyptian vice president, who handed a message from His Excellency Anwar as-Sadat to his imperial majesty, and have noted that in his message As-Sadat briefed the shah on the recent talks between the Egyptian leaders and 'Ezer Weizman, minister of defense; and Shim'on Peres, the chairman of the Labor Party of Israel; and on the recent discussions of the conference of the foreign ministers of Egypt, Israel and the United States in Leeds Castle in the UK.

Husni Mubarak, Egyptian vice president, declared that should Israel, by resorting to force, obdurately continue to occupy territories and be an obstacle to reaching a just solution, the 1973 Arab-Israeli war would not be the last war.

Makes Statement Before Leaving

NC292050Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1940 GMT 29 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Tehran, 29 July--Vice President Husni Mubarak has reaffirmed that Egypt wants peace and that it is acting toward making the October war the last war. He added that it is Israel which is continuously laying obstacles along the path of peace. In a statement which he made before leaving Tehran this evening, Husni Mubarak said: When Israel does what it is doing now by laying all the obstacles in the way of peace, then this means that Israel is the one that wants war.

The vice president explained that Egypt has suggested that the situation be restored to the pre-1967 status by Israel's withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza and that the security problems also be discussed. He said: Israel has rejected even this. It gave no convincing reason for its rejection. This has led President Anwar as-Sadat to ask them in the end: What do you want?

Husni Mubarak explained in his statement that President as-Sadat's peace initiative has made it clear that Egypt wants peace and that Israel is the one which is laying obstacles. He said: Egypt has made many proposals, and we held discussions to agree on a declaration of principles, but it became clear to us that Israel does not want peace and it only wants the land.

The vice president added: Begin wants peace, security and the land. We told him: We are prepared to give you everything except the land and sovereignty, which will not be squandered. We met in London, and the upshot of this was Israeli maneuvers proving again that they want both the land and peace.

Husni Mubarak affirmed that the peace initiative has not failed and will not fail because it gave momentum to the peace process in the area, moved the entire world and proved that we want peace and that it is Israel which is continuously laying the obstacles.

Husni Mubarak asked: What was world public opinion before the initiative? When the president arrived in Jerusalem, Israel admitted that the Israelis were not ready for peace. What was the role of the United States and Europe before the initiative? Husni Mubarak said: Were it not for the peace initiative, the United States would not have agreed to give arms to Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

Regarding the termination of the Israeli liaison group's mission in Egypt, Husni Mubarak said this group had stayed in Egypt for the 8 months since Weizman held his discussions with the Egyptian minister of war on the basis that the dialog between the two countries was continuing.

He said that as a result of Begin's hardline, obdurate attitude, we ascertained that there was no justification for the presence of this group and that Begin was benefiting from its presence in Egypt by giving the world the impression that contacts between us were continuing.

Regarding reports that the direct telephone line between Egypt and Israel has been cut, the vice president denied that any such line ever existed except during the visit of President as-Sadat to Jerusalem. He said the line was discontinued after President as-Sadat left Jerusalem.

DISTURBANCE, KILLING, INJURING OF GUARDSMEN REPORTED

LD251054Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0900 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] The PARS News Agency reported that at 1100 on 22 July when the funeral procession of the late Shaykh Ahmad Kafi Va'ez Khorasani was passing through the Falaki entrance of the holy shrine of Imam Reza, a number of opportunist troublemakers and disturbers of the public order and peace broke into the ranks of the escorts and, after shouting several antinational slogans, attacked several guardsmen who were walking alongside the escorts to maintain order among them, and stabbed one of the guardsmen, 'Ali Asghar Akbarzadeh, in the chest. The guardsman died instantly.

The troublemakers did not stop after their ruthless attack and attacked and injured seven other guardsmen. As a result of the clash which took place between the police and the troublemakers of this sort, 24 people were injured. All the injured people, including the guardsmen and the troublemakers, were taken to the casualty section of the Shahreza Hospital, and 19 of the troublemakers who received minor treatment were handed over to the authorites. At present five of the troublemakers and two guardsmen are receiving treatment.

One person, Hasan 'Alipur, son of Mohammad Reza, who stabbed the guardsman, Ali Asghar Akbarzadeh, was arrested and confessed to the murder.

## AFGHANISTAN

### FOREIGN MINISTER AMIN ADDRESSES BELGRADE NONALINED MEETING

LD301800Y Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

["Text" of speech by Afghan Foreign Minister Mafizollah Amin to the 27 July session of the nonalined foreign ministers conference in Belgrade--announcer read]

[Summary] Mr Chairman, it is my pleasure to congratulate you on your election to the chairmanship of this important session. I hope that, as a result of this session and of your guidance, a beneficial contribution will be made to world peace, world liberation movements and the nonalined movement. I am also pleased to (?convey) the warm and cordial greetings of Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and those of the people of Afghanistan to his excellency the president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the people of Yugoslavia.

The city of Belgrade has had a significant role in the history of the nonalined movement as it hosted the first summit conference which laid the foundations for the world nonalined movement.

Mr Chairman, as you know, an important event took place in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] on 27 April which brought new hope to the people of Afghanistan for the realization of social and economic justice. The April revolution was a democratic and national revolution which put an end to the suffocating half-century rule of the Nader dynasty which was the chief patron of internal and foreign reaction in Afghanistan.

Mr Chairman, this session provides a favorable opportunity to assess the efforts that have been made against colonialism, imperialism, injustice and exploitation in support of world peace and the establishment of a new and just world economic order. The positive contribution of the nonalined movement to peace, progress and the solution of world problems affirms the peaceful and freedom-seeking character of this movement. The DRA has chosen a foreign policy course of positive and active nonalinement. The DRA desires to pursue friendly relations with all countries that support the April revolution and extend unconditional aid to her.

"We hope that the only political difference between Afghanistan and Pakistan over the national self-determination of the Pushtun and Baluchi people will be solved through cordial and realistic talks which keep the historical precedents of the dispute in view. We believe that the realization of friendly relations for their mutual benefit in an atmosphere of goodwill [words indistinct]. Similarly, our friendly ties with the vast country of India are in the process of consolidation. We hope that the DRA's friendly relations with her historical friends and neighbors Iran and China and all the friendly countries of the world will expand in a form similar to our relations with the USSR, which are based on cordial friendship [words indistinct], independence, territorial integrity and noninterference in each others' affairs. The friendly relations which exist between the DRA and the USSR are a clear example of friendship between neighboring countries. While we desire the preservation of such friendly relations, the DRA continues her tireless struggle to further strengthen the nonalined movement.

"The DRA is well aware of imperialist efforts and maneuvers aimed at splitting the nonalined movement and its use of reactionary measures in this way. We will continue our struggle to keep the nonalined movement clear of all forms of influence of the aggressive military and political pacts. We ought to be vigilant against the conspiracies of the enemies of the nonalined countries and pay attention to our genuine and natural friends, the peace-loving socialist countries. We believe that cooperation between the nonalined countries and the peace-loving socialist countries is to the benefit of the former. The socialist countries also pursue the struggle against colonialism, imperialism, expansionism and all the manifestations of discriminatory ideas in all parts of the world and provide favorable conditions for the consolidation of [word indistinct] and the speedy development of the nonalined countries."

"Mr Chairman, while improvements in East-West relations have come about as a result of the expansion and deepening of the process of detente, the international situation still includes serious dangers and threats to world peace and security. A careful study of the current international situation shows that the use and threat of force in international relations has still not disappeared; the occupation of foreign lands through the use of force still continues; colonialists and their heirs deny the right of self-determination and independence to the masses under alien domination in various parts of the world; interference in the internal affairs of independent countries still takes (?the form of) legitimate measures; reactionary imperialist plots to topple progressive, national and democratic regimes still continue; the racist policy of apartheid still exists in violation of human rights and world opinion; and world peace and security are still threatened as a result of the activities of imperialist forces [words indistinct]."

The DRA believes that detente should not be confined to any one region or part of the world.

"In our view, in order to relieve the present and future generations from the calamity of war, to realize freedom and preserve the safety of humanity and to build a world based on trust and peaceful coexistence, all progressive and democratic forces, especially the countries that subscribe to the nonalined movement, ought to cooperate among themselves and (?support) the liberation of the masses in Asia, Africa and Latin America so that (?the processes of) active and peaceful coexistence may thus be observed and strengthened as the only alternative to the present threats confronting peace and the danger of devastation emanating from (?chemical) and neutron weapons."

Mr Chairman, the Middle East situation is a constant threat to world peace because of Israeli occupation of Arab lands and her expansionist policy. The recent Israeli attack on Lebanon confirmed once again that Israel does not support peace in the Middle East.

The DRA believes that the two Koreas should be united, and it supports efforts directed to this end. The DRA believes that world peace requires the realization of effective control over nuclear weapons and a complete ban on weapons of mass destruction and the neutron bomb. The DRA believes that the United Nations plays a significant role in the realization of world security and peace. The nonalined countries can make a significant contribution by further supporting UN efforts to promote peace.

Mr Chairman, it is regrettable that in spite of the efforts of the nonalined and developing countries to establish a just international economic order, necessary adjustments in this area remain to be accomplished.

"The socialist countries cannot be held responsible for the economic backwardness of the developing countries for they have never embarked on exploitation. On the contrary, they have proved themselves to be active collaborators in the process of development. The responsibility for the economic backwardness of the developing countries falls completely on the shoulders of colonialism and imperialism, which for centuries have exploited the natural and material resources of these countries [words indistinct]."

The DRA is preparing a 5-year development plan as a means of combatting backwardness, and it sincerely hopes that she will benefit by the unconditional economic assistance of friendly countries in this struggle.

I hope that the Belgrade session will further consolidate the unity of the nonalined countries in their efforts for world peace, freedom and the welfare of humanity.

Meets Other Foreign Ministers

LD281958Y Kabul in Pushtu and Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] It is reported from Belgrade that Hafizollah Amin, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], who is attending the nonalined countries foreign ministers conference has had a meeting with the Vietnamese vice premier and foreign minister. At this meeting, Amin informed his Vietnamese counterpart of the recent changes in the DRA and the aims of the April revolution.

Another report says that Amin had separate meetings in Belgrade with the deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Syria and the foreign minister of the PDRY.

Returns to Kabul

LD292301Y Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Hafizollah Amin, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who recently took part as the head of the Afghan delegation at the conference of foreign ministers of the nonalined countries in Belgrade, returned home this morning.

At Kabul International Airport, members of the government, senior officers of the people's armed forces of Afghanistan, some deputy ministers, the chief of the Revolutionary Council's Office, the general director of protocol in the Foreign Ministry, the chief of the Foreign Minister's Office, the general director of civil aviation and tourism, the Kabul governor, the mayor of Kabul, the ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Kabul and the charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy in Kabul welcomed the deputy prime minister and foreign minister and his delegation.

114 PRISONERS RELEASED; SENTENCES REDUCED FOR OTHERS

LDT282118Y Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] In accordance with the decree issued by President Nur Mohammad Taraki, 114 men and women prisoners were pardoned and released today in Badghis and Katawaz at a ceremony held in the presence of the governor of Badghis. Under the same decree, the prison sentences of 47 other prisoners have been appreciably reduced.

## BANGLADESH

### ZIA RETURNS FROM INDONESIA, COMMENTS ON TRIP

BK291650Y Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Jul 78 BK

[Text] President Zia has said his visit to Indonesia has brought the two countries very close to each other and extended the horizon of mutual cooperation. He was talking to newsmen at Dacca airport this evening on his return after a 3-day official visit to Indonesia.

The president said he had very good and detailed discussions with President Suharto on increased cooperation in various fields. He made a pointed reference to Indonesian expertise and assistance in the exploration of oil and gas in Bangladesh. He said a number of high level delegations from Indonesia will visit this country shortly in this regard.

Replying to a question, the president said there is a bright prospect of joint venture in the exploitation of gas, particularly in vi w of the latest gas reserves found in the country's northern areas like Rajshahi, Pabna and Bogra. The chief of Petrobangla, who accompanied the president, has remained in Indonesia for followup discussions.

President Zia said he had also discussed the question of joint ventures in the private and nationalized sectors. He also visualized cooperation in certain other fields like exploitation of forest resources and the supply to Bangladesh of fertilizer and construction materials, including cement. The president also referred to the trade agreement signed between the two countries which, he said, will prove extremely beneficial.

About international issues, President Zia said the international community has now accepted the fact that Bangladesh serves as a bridge between South and Southeast Asian countries.

Replying to yet another question, he said Bangladesh is going to have increased relations with ASEAN nations. He described his visit as excellent and extremely fruitful. He said a cultural delegation and a press team from Bangladesh will visit Indonesia soon.

At the airport, the president was received by the vice president, Mr Justice Abdus Sattar. Among others who were present at the airport were the cabinet ministers, members of diplomatic missions and high civil and military officials.

### BANGLADESH-INDONESIA COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT END OF ZIA'S VISIT

BK291659Y Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Bangladesh and Indonesia have called for the establishment of a new international economic order to safeguard the interests of developing countries. This was stated in a joint communique issued simultaneously from Dacca and Jakarta today at the end of President Zia's 3-day state visit to Indonesia. Both countries reiterated their determination to continue and strengthen their cooperation to stabilize prices and increase export earnings for developing nations.

The communique said both President Zia and President Suharto reiterated their commitment and firm support to nonalinement. Both leaders reiterated their full support to the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean in accordance with the UN resolution.

The communique said the two leaders emphasized that peace and stability could be insured only by strict adherence to the UN Charter, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and mutual respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each other.

Referring to the Middle East, the two sides reaffirmed their conviction that no just and lasting peace in the region could be achieved without complete withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories and restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people.

The communique said that the two leaders also reaffirmed their countries' continued and firm support to the Arab people in their struggle against Israeli aggression. They also expressed their firm support to the Charter of the Islamic Conference and stressed solidarity and cooperation among the Islamic countries. The communique said the two leaders also pledged their support to the African people in their struggle against racism, apartheid and colonialism. It said President Zia appreciated the progress of ASEAN cooperation and noted with interest the proposal for the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality for Southeast Asia as mentioned by President Suharto.

The communique said that Indonesia welcomed the progress achieved in Bangladesh's relations with Burma regarding Arakan refugees and hoped that it will lead to durable peace and stability in the South and Southeast Asian region. The communique said that the two heads of state discussed wide ranging bilateral, regional and international matters. They showed identity of views on subjects of mutual interest. It said both sides hoped the current visit of President Zia will further deepen the existing bond of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Referring to bilateral relations, the communique said the two leaders expressed their satisfaction at the progress made in various fields of mutually beneficial cooperation. The communique said President Zia invited President Suharto to visit Bangladesh, and the Indonesian president accepted the same.

SHAMSUL HAQ MEETS WITH SYRIA'S KHADDAM IN BELGRADE

BK3013527 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 30 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The foreign minister, Prof Shamsul Haq, called on the Syrian vice president and foreign minister, Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, in Belgrade on Friday [28 July] and had very cordial and friendly talks. During the talks, the two leaders showed their keen interest in furthering the friendly relations existing between the two peoples. They hoped that the relations between Bangladesh and Syria would develop from strength to strength.

Mr Khaddam said that the people of Syria are keen to see the rapid economic progress of Bangladesh. They also exchanged views on regional and international issues of common concern and agreed to continue discussions for the benefit of the two peoples.

The Syrian leader also extended his greetings and good wishes to President Ziaur Rahman and invited Professor Haq to visit Syria.

INDIA

INDIA, SRI LANKA DISCUSS REPATRIATION OF INDIANS IN SRI LANKA

BK291558Y Delhi ISI in English 1506 GMT 29 Jul 78 BK

[Text] India and Sri Lanka have agreed to take necessary measures for expediting the implementation of the Indo-Sri Lanka agreements on persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka, reports PTI.

Senior officials of the two countries, after week-long talks in New Delhi, decided to keep the matter under constant review through the official machinery set up in Sri Lanka.

The Sri Lanka team, led by the island's foreign secretary, W.T. Jayasinghe, had come to New Delhi on July 22 and held discussions with the Indian team led by Eric Gonsalves, additional secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs for the last few days.

According to the official sources, "a very useful exchange of ideas and practical suggestions for the expeditious implementation of the agreements took place" in the course of the meetings between the two sides. The talks concluded on July 29. The Sri Lanka team will, however, be leaving for Colombo on August 1.

There are two agreements between the two countries on persons of Indian origin. The 1964 agreement between then Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike provided for acceptance by India of 525,000 persons for repatriation to this country and granting of citizenship by Sri Lanka to 300,000 persons.

The question of another 150,000 persons had then been left to be decided later. Their future was decided upon during Mrs Bandaranaike's visit to Delhi in 1974 when it was agreed that the number would be shared equally between the two countries.

Though the 1964 agreement was to be implemented in 15 years by 1979, progress has been very slow. The officials were exploring methods to expedite the implementation.

SOVIET CONSUL'S HOUSE IN CALCUTTA BOMBED 28 JULY

BK291631Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1624 GMT 29 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Calcutta, July 29 (AFP)--Security arrangements around the Soviet establishments including the consulate and the consul's residence here have been strengthened following the bomb blast incident yesterday near the consul's house, it was officially disclosed here today.

The chief secretary to the West Bengal state government, A.K. Sen, told the press that some unidentified persons threw two bombs near the Soviet consul's house while passing along that area shouting slogans. The USSR consul had met him during the day in this connection.

The West Bengal is ruled by a left-front government headed by Communist Party of India (Marxist), which is neither pro-Soviet nor pro-Peking.

COMMERCE MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 30 JULY

BK3012562 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 30 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The commerce minister, Mr Mohan Dharia, arrived today in Moscow to attend the Indian exhibition opening there on Tuesday [1 August]. During his 4-day stay, Mr Dharia will have talks with Soviet leaders on Indo-Soviet trade and economic cooperation.

INDIA WILL NOT SIGN NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TREATY

BK2810562 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Jul 78 BK

[Text] India has reiterated her refusal to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty as it is discriminatory. This was stated by the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Somarendra Kundu, in reply to a question in the Upper House of Parliament today. He denied that India ever said that she would sign the treaty in case China signed it. China itself has refused to sign it.

In a written statement, Mr Kundu said that in the course of discussions with Pakistan Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi in New York last month, External Affairs Minister Vajpayee had made it clear that India remains opposed to Pakistan's proposal for the creation of a nuclear weapons free zone in South Asia. This reaffirmation became necessary in view of Mr Shahi's incorrect statement before the special session of the General Assembly on the 29th of May last that none of the regional states is now opposed to the proposed zone in South Asia.

In reply to another question about Pakistan getting guest status at the Belgrade meeting of the nonalined countries, Mr Kundu said that this was decided by concensus.

MRS GANDHI NEEDS COURT CLEARANCE TO OBTAIN PASSPORT

BK2909562 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Jul 78 BK

[Excerpt] The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Somarendra Kundu, has said that it will be difficult for the government to issue a passport to Mrs Gandhi unless she gets clearance from the court where she was facing several charges. He was talking to newsmen in Madras.

Asked about Mrs Gandhi's complaint that she had not been given a passport to go abroad to fulfill her earlier commitments, Mr Kundu said Mrs Gandhi had said that she had been absolved from attendance in court, but the minister said that it does not exempt her from clearance from the court for issue of a passport.

PROHIBITORY ORDERS EXTENDED IN AURANGABAD

BK2911212 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The overall situation in Aurangabad in Maharashtra showed slight improvement this morning. Shops in some parts of the city reopened today after the closure for 2 days. Traffic is thin on some roads. Most of the educational institutions in the city, however, remained closed on the third consecutive day today.

Prohibitary orders under Section 144 [prohibiting assembly of five or more persons] promulgated in the city yesterday are being extended further for another 22 hours from 2 pm today.

## Unrest Continues

BK3011007Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 30 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Normal life continues to be paralyzed in the Marathawada region because of violent incidents. The violence erupted following a Maharashtra government's decision to rename the Marathawada University after Dr Ambedkar.

Reports speak of clashes, arson, destruction of railway property, burning and stone throwing. At Loha, about 30 km from Nander, police last night opened fire on a violent mob which was trying to force its way into the police station.

In another town about 45 km from Parbhani, police made a cane charge and used teargas shells. A bundh [strike] was observed in Bhir, (Kozapur) and (Ambezogai) towns where cases of stone throwing by crowds were reported. The authorities described the situation in these places as tense.

Reports of bundhs are also coming from almost all of the towns in Nander District. Prohibitory orders [under which assembly of five or more persons is prohibited] have been issued throughout the district for 7 days. There are reports of several public and private vehicles having been set on fire. Schools and colleges were closed throughout the district yesterday.

Several train services have been disrupted between (Kachchaguda) and (Manwad) following damage to railway property. A railway press release said about 2,000 agitators held up a passenger train at Bhokar station yesterday morning and set fire to two coaches. Railways have announced suspension of meter-gauge trains between (Manwad) and (Purna) and the train services between Latur and (Belchi).

Another report says four government vehicles have been set on fire at Aurangabad and Osmanabad, and two trucks were badly damaged. Clashes between police and demonstrators have also been reported from a number of other places. The police, however, claimed that [words indistinct] considerably less now and expressed the hope that the situation will be better.

The Maharashtra chief minister last night appealed to the legislators of all parties to help create an atmosphere of understanding on the issue. The appeal was made in a broadcast from Bombay, but it has been turned down by the Students Action Committee of the Marathawada University. The students said that the agitation will continue.

## MALDIVES

### TRANSPORT MINISTER GAYOOM AHEAD IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

BK2912377 Hong Kong AFP in English 1218 GMT 29 Jul 78 BK

[Excerpts] Male, Maldives, July 29 (AFP)--Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, the 41-year-old minister of transport, has received 91 percent of the votes counted so far in yesterday's referendum and was heading today to become the new president of this republic of 1,200 tiny islands in the Indian Ocean.

The counting of votes began last night, but the final result will be known only in about two weeks because most of the ballot boxes have yet to be transported here by boats from far flung islands, some of them 200 miles away.

Up to noon today votes from 16 polling booths, most of them from the capital island of M Male, had been counted. Of these, 6,265 votes were in favour of Mr Gayoom and 565 against. Spoilt votes numbered 327. More than 200 ballot boxes are still to come from the other islands.

About 55,000 people over 21 years of age of the 144,000 population were eligible to vote. There was large turnout to vote, and one of the polling booths in Male had to be kept open till midnight although polling was due to close at 5 pm. Election Department officials estimated that about 90 percent of the registered voters went to the polls.

The new president will assume office on November 11, Republic Day, for a five-year term. He will succeed Mr Ameer Ibrahim Nasir, 52, who declined because of ill-health to stand for another term. He had ruled the country first as prime minister and then as president for 20 years.

Discusses Foreign Policy

BK3011211Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1102 GMT 30 Jul 78 BK

[Excerpts] Male (Maldives), July 30 (AFP)--Maumoon Abdul Gaycom, who is almost certain to be the next president of Maldives following last Friday's referendum, today said the nonaligned foreign policy of his country would not be changed whoever became president.

Mr Gayoom told AFP that the Maldivian people were quite happy with the nonaligned policy of the government and no changes in that policy would be made.

The Republic of Maldives, a nation of 1,200 tiny islands in the Indian Ocean, was admitted to the nonaligned group at the Colombo summit 2 years ago. The Maldivian external affairs minister, Fuhnulla Jameel, is now in Belgrade attending the nonaligned foreign ministers meeting there.

Mr Gayoom said Maldives has friendly relations with all countries including the Western countries and the socialist bloc. He said relations with the immediate neighbours like Sri Lanka, India and Pakistan were also very good.

Mr Gayoom, who was the deputy ambassador of Maldives in Colombo from May 1975 to 1976, denied suggestions that relations between Maldives and Sri Lanka had been strained during the past few years.

"We have good relations with Sri Lanka. In fact, we consider Maldives and Sri Lanka as members of one family," he said.

Mr Gayoom, who is the present minister of transport, was talking in his office while votes of the referendum were being counted in Parliament Building round the corner. Official sources said the latest results indicated an overwnelming vote in favour of Mr Gayoom.

The British also had an air force staging post on Gan Island about 300 miles from here for about 8 years until the country got independence in 1965.

Mr Gayoom today confirmed that last year the Soviet Union had offered $1 million to take Gan Island on a lease for use as a base for the Soviet fishing fleet in the Indian Ocean. Mr Gayoom said the Maldivian Government rejected this offer because foreign countries could have thought that it had compromised its nonaligned position by giving the island to the Soviet Union although it was to be used for peaceful purposes. He said the government had plans to develop Gan Island where about 1500 people had been thrown out of employment following the British withdrawal.

Maldives, he said, welcomes foreign investors who would like to develop Gan Island by constructing hotels and opening a tourist resort there.

Turning to domestic matters, Mr Gayoom said the main problem facing the country was the need for greater and faster economic development. The government, he said, was tackling this by developing traditional industires like fishing and also by encouraging tourism. There was a project in hand to develop the airport at Hululle Island, and this would greatly accelerate economic development.

He said Maldives was getting foreign aid for its development activities from several countries through the United Nations Development Fund, the Colombo Plan and also from Arab countries like Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Libya.

## PAKISTAN

### PAKISTAN RESPONDS TO AFGHAN STATEMENT AT NONALINED CONFERENCE

BK291736Y Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 29 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Pakistan today took serious note of Afghanistan's statement made at the nonalined conference in Belgrade about its political difference with Islamabad. In a rejoinder, the Pakistan delegation described the Afghan chief of delegation, Mr Hafizollah Amin's, reference to the problem as unacceptable interference in Pakistan's internal affairs.

The rejoinder reaffirms Pakistan's commitment to promoting goodneighborly relations with Afghanistan in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence as stated in the Moscow and Kabul communiques of 1974 and 1977. These principles demanded mutual respect for each country's sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs. These were the principles sanctified in the UN Charter and upheld by the nonalined movement.

The rejoinder took serious note of Mr Amin's reference to Afghanistan's so-called political difference with Pakistan over what he emphasized as the national destiny of the Pakhtun and Baluch people. I pointed out that the national destiny of the Pakhtun and Baluch and of the rest of the people were determined by them freely and jointly when they decided to establish the sovereign state of Pakistan in 1947. The Afghan statement, by calling into question Pakistan's territorial integrity, the rejoinder said, constituted a serious violation of the principles of the UN Charter of peaceful coexistence and the nonalined movement.

The rejoinder said (?while) the Pakistan Government was prepared and indeed eager to continue with the present Afghan Government and dialog initiated with the previous government in Kabul, it could not countenance any interference in its internal affairs much less contemplate anything which would question Pakistan's unity and territorial integrity.

The rejoinder advised that Afghanistan, itself a multinational state, will do well not to call into question the principles of mutual respect, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs.

SOVIET PREMIER KOSYGIN AGREES TO VISIT

BK291309Y Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 29 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The Soviet premier, Aleksei Kosygin, has accepted in principle an invitation from the chief martial law administrator to visit Pakistan. This was stated by the federal minister for finance and provincial coordination, who was leading a Pakistan economic delegation, while talking to newsmen on his return to Islamabad airport from Moscow this morning. He said the visit will be fixed mutually on a convenient date of both countries. He said Soviet Premier Kosygin has extended greetings and good wishes to the chief martial law administrator and the people of Pakistan.

He said: At my invitation, the chairman of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Economic Relations, Semyon Skachkov, will visit Pakistan sometime in winter.

About the talks and agreement with the Soviet Union, the finance minister said that all arrangements for starting production in the Karachi steel mill have been finalized. He said, under this agreement Pakistan will enjoy a relief [as heard] of 2.170 billion rupees.

PRESIDENT CHAUDHRY REPORTEDLY RESIGNS FROM OFFICE

BK3011147Y Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 25 Jul 78 p 1 BK

[By Rajendra Sareen]

[Text] New Delhi, July 24--Pakistan's President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry is reported by the PPP [Pakistan People's Party] organ, the daily "MUSAWAT," to have resigned from his office in view of the chief martial law administrator, [CMLA] Gen Ziaul Haq's, failure to announce an election schedule in his address to the nation on June 25.

Although Mr Chaudhry had sought to be relieved on July 15, Gen Zia and other martial law officials requested him to continue in office till some alternative arrangement is made, the daily adds. Meanwhile, the daily "MASHRIQ" reports the Muslim League Chief, Pir Pagaro, to have denied on July 23 as "without basis" a press report, according to which he had been offered the high office of presidency.

According to the "MUSAWAT", President Chaudhry's resignation letter says: "It was announced at the time of the army's takeover of the country's administration that the martial law authorities were honour bound to hold elections within 90 days, which meant that the electoral process would be completed in October 1977 and that, as provided in the constitution, I would have to carry on the duties of the president till only August 14, 1978, when a new president would be elected. The elections were, however, postponed for reasons best known to the martial law authorities. Even after the postponement of the elections, however, the martial law authorities continued to hold out the promise of early elections. But the CMLA has failed to specify any time or date for holding the elections were, however, postponed for reasons best known to the martial nation on June 25 last. [sentence as published]

"I have, therefore, come to the conclusion that I should act on my own to relieve myself of this predicament and have, hence, decided to resign from the office of the president of Pakistan and proceed on leave from July 15."

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